THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY JANUARY 30, 1822. No. 1652

A CARD,

Kempt & Co.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Public, that they have at the request of the Gentlemen of the Law postponed the Sale, of the late Sir *W. D. Evans's* Library, until Tuesday the 12th of February.

Bombay 30th January 1822.

SALE OF WINE

empt & Co.

MONDAY THE 4TH OF FEBRUARY

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At their Rooms.

THE Undermentioned Wines, of good quality, the property of Gentlemen embarked for Europe.

This affords an opportunity to intending Purchasers of laying in a stock of excellent Wine at Moderate rates.

L. P. Madeira of different ages.
First Growth English Claret.
Port Wine.
Old Hock.
Barsac.
Frontiniac and
Capital (white) sparkling Champaign.

Bombay 30th January 1822.

For Freight or Passage

TO THE

CAROMANDEL COAST

TOUCHING AT

COCHIN & COLUMBO

THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

Margaret and Frances

WILL SAIL

On the 3d February next.

APPLICATION to be made to the Office of Messrs. *Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy* and Co. or to the Commander on board.

Bombay 30th January 1822.

For Freight or Passage

TO

Madras

THE SHIP

DUNVEGAN CASTLE,

Capt. Donald Campbell

WILL SAIL

On or about the first of next Month.

FOR particulars apply to the Commander on board.

Bombay 23d January 1822.

FOR THE

MALABAR COAST & COLOMBO

THE BRIG

Sarah

H. W. Quick

COMMANDER,

WILL SAIL

On or about the 3d Proximo.

FOR Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on Board, or to *Manackjee Nusserwanjee Pety.*

Bombay 30th January 1822.

To Coopers.

SUCH Persons as may be desirous to supply Casks to his Majesty's Ships at this Port, during the current year, are requested to send their proposals to Messrs. *Mackintosh* and *Hamilton* on or before the 1st proximo.

Bombay 29th January 1822.

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF

Messrs. Mackintosh & Hamilton,

A CHEST of Silver Plate and Plated Ware, containing a complete Dinner and Breakfast sett: the whole of the newest fashion.

Bombay 29th January 1822.

Notice.

THE Lascars of the Dunvegan Castle who absconded from the Ship in dock belonging to the Marine Registry Office in Calcutta, are hereby informed, that if they do not join the Ship in Eight and forty hours after this notice, they will forfeit all the arrears of their wages.

D. CAMPBELL.
COMMANDING.

Bombay 30th January 1822.

ખબર.

વાંઙાણ. ડનવીગાન. કાશટલનું. લશકર ને. ગોદીમાથી. નાઙાશી. ગીઙ્યો. ને. લશકર. શી. બંગાલાની. મરીનમા. રનેશટાર. થાઈલું. તેનાવો ને. હીમાંથી. માલુમથા ઈને. અગાર. તેવો. કલાક ૪૮ મા. વાંઙાણે મા. પાછા. નંહી. આવી. મલશેતો. તેનાવો નાં. મહીનાં. ચડેલાછેને. ખોટા. થાશે.

તા૦ ૩૦ મી. જાનેવારી. ૧૮૨૨

ડી૦ કેમબલ. કમેનડીંગ.

Eduljee Cursetjee Son's

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

To-morrow Thursday the 31st instant

AT THEIR ROOMS.

IN MEADOW STREET.

SOME Articles of Plate, China and Glass Ware, and the entire House hold Furniture, consisting of Chairs Tables, large and small Bedsteads with Curtains without Bedding. A set of handsome dining Tables consisting of two ends and 4 middle measuring 5 feet broad and 15 long; and a variety of other useful articles; the property of a Gentleman embarked for England.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up for Sale, a Shigrampo, with a pair of Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman who has no further use for them, and several other Saddle Horses, Palanquin and Tents &c.

Bombay 30th January 1822.

Advertisement.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

ON COMMISSION.

A HANDSOME Barouche, with Harness, and a pair of serviceable Horses, for further particulars apply to *Bhickajee Marjee* and Co.

Bombay 30th January 1822.

THE BRITISH

AND

Foreign Library.

MR. ANDERSON has received per Ship Rockingham recently arrived from England the Usual Periodical Publications, & Mr. A. has for Sale a few Copies of the Asiatic Journals of British India, & It's Dependencies, & also the Quarterly Review No. 49. Published in June 1821 by John Murray, and various other useful Publications.

Bombay 30th January 1822.

SALE OF

The Effects

OF THE LATE

MR. FRANCIS TOMKINS

DECEASED

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT on Thursday next the 31st day of January instant, and on such other day or days as shall be appoin ted, will be sold by Public Auction at the late Dwelling House of the late MR. FRANCIS TOMKINS, the Effects of the said deceased, Consisting of a great Assortment of Jewelry, Watches, a great assortment of Plate, and Plated Ware, Earthen, China, and Queens Ware, and A large quantity of Glass Ware, consisting of Looking Glasses, Cut and plain Decanters, Tumblers, Wine and Water Glasses Wine Glasses, Sugar and Butter Pots, and Basons. A large Assortment of Cabinet Manufacture, or furniture, Consisting of Dining Tables, Side boards, Sofas, Wardrobes, Beureaus, Sofa Tables, Ladies Dressing Tables, Chairs, Dressing Cases, Ladies work Boxes and Glass Book cases, Writing Desks, and Escrutoires, Chess and Backgammon Boards, Double and Single Tea Cadies, Washhand Stands, Bedsteads or Cotts, Medicine Boxes, and other articles of this kind, Some Broad Cloths Shirt and other Cloths and Linnen, Chintz of various Modern Paterns, China flowered Silks, and Velvets of different Colours, Sashes, Spy Glasses, Stockings, Nankeens, and other Articles of the kind. Swords of various kinds Guns and Pistols Double and Single Barrel'd in Cases by H. Nock and other Makers, Quadrants and Sectants—Day and night Spy Glasses. A quantity of Cornelians for the Europe or China Market-Horses and Carriages. A quantity of Teakwood and Blackwood planks. A quantity of flat Iron, A quantity or assortment of Ironmengery. A large assortment of useful Books. A quantity of Stationary and a Variety of other articles well worthy the attention of Families, Tradesmen, Shop keepers and other persons.

TERMS.

The purchasers to pay for their Lots or before delivery.

The Articles to be cleared before the next appointed auction day, or otherwise to be resold on account and risk of the first purchaser, who shall be held liable to make good any different that may arise.

The sale will be continued every other day, from Eleven till three o'Clock.

(BY THE EXECUTORS,)

Bombay 30th January 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર*

ખબર• ફીઁમાંથી• આપીઈયેછે• આઈ• નાંનેવારી• મહીનાંની• તારીખ ૩૧ મી• ઉપરે શપતવારને•દીને•તા૦ બીનાને•દાડાવો•ચુક રરથઉશે•તેદાડે•નાહેરલીલાંજા•કરીને•વે ચશે•મરનાર•મી૦૫રાંશીશ•ટોમકીનનાં આગલા•રેફવાનાં•ઘરમો*તવીત•ફિરના રનીછે•તેનીવીગત•ફિ*ે ઘણીનાતનું•ઘરે ુ*ઘડીઆલાં*ઘણીનાતની•રકાબીઓ• તા૦ પલેટીટ•શાંમાંત* મટોરીનો•તા૦ચીની નો• શાંમાંત* ઘણોમોટો•જથો• બીલોરકાં મનો* તેમયે•આરશીઓ*કાપેલી•તા૦શા દી•ડીકેનટરો*ટમલરો*વઇનનાંતા૦પાંણી નાં• ગલાશો*વઇનગલાશો*શુગર•તા૦ બટર•પાટ* બેશનો*ઘણીઈ કનરેફનું• ઘર નું• ૫ાનેતર* ખાંણાંની•ટેબલો* શાઇબોર ડો* શોપ૫ા*કબટો* બીરો*શોપ૫ાની• ટેબ લો*લેડીઓને• દરશકરવાની•ટેબલો* ચુ કો• ચુકવાની• કબટો*લખવાની•ડેશકો * ઇશકોનરીઓ•રમવાનાં•પાટીઓ *ફિકવ ડી•તા૦બેવડી•ટીકેડીશા*ફાથ•વોવાનાં • ઇશટાંનો * બેડઇશટીડો• તા૦ઓશાદનાં બાકશો*ઢોલીઆવો* અને•બીજાં•ફિજત રેફનો•શાંમાંત* થોડું•છ ડું•કાપડ* શારટ•તા૦બીજાં•કુપડા* અ ન•તાકા* તવીતરાંની• ફુલાવર•તરેફવાર• રંગીન•ગીનાઇ•મખમલો* શાશીશા* કુર બીનો*ઇશટાકીનો*લાંકીન•તા૦ઈજનર ફનો•શાંમાંત* તરેફવાર•તલવારો*તાંબા તા૦ પીશટોલો•ફિકવડી•તા૦ બેવડી• ફેશો•શાથે•મી૦ોફિચનાક•તા૦ બી જા•મેકરોની•બનાવેલીઓ•કુમાંઇરનટશા તા૦ શીખશાનો*દીશ•તાંબરાતની•કુરબી નો*વેલાત•તા૦ચીનનાં•ખપનાં•અકીક* ઘોડા•તા૦ ગાડીઓ*શાગ•તા૦શી શામી• પાટીઓનો•નથો*ચોડાફિક•લોડાંનો•પા ટા* તરેફવાર•આઇરનમંગરી*ઘણી•તરેફ ની•ફાંમની• ચુકો*ઘણીઈ ક•ઇશટોના રીઓ* અને•બીજા•ઘણીફિક•તરેફનો•શાં માંત* પ્રેમલી•તા૦વેપારી•તા૦કુકાનદારને• ફાંમનો*તા૦બીજા•લોકોને•ફાંમનોછે*

બંદોબશત*

માલ•ખરીદ•કરનારાવો•પોતાં ટનાં•નાંણાં•માલ•ફવાલે•કીધા• ા• ા• પગાર•કરે*

તે•જનશો•લીલાંજા•કીધાને•બીજદા ફાડે•ફેશાબ•શાપકરીને•નાંણાંલરીને•લ ઇનાઈ* અગરનો•નફો•લઇનાશોતો•તે પેફલા•ખરીદારને•ફશાબે•તા૦ લોખમે• પરીથી•લીલાંજમો•વેચશે•અને•નેકાંઇ•નુ કશાંનઆવશે•તે•પેફલા•ખરીદારપાશેથી મુજરાલેશે*

તા૦ ૩૦ મી•જાંનેવારી• ૧૮૨૨

(વકીલોથી*)

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction that Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the unadministered Goods and Chattels of the Estate and Effects of *Colonel George Llewellin* late in the Military Serviec of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay establishment deceased, may be granted to *Richard Woodhouse* Esquire Register of the Said Court for the time being. All persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—dated 29th January 1822.

F. AYRTON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN COLLIER C. B. Commanding H. M. Ship Ganges, at this Anchorage having occasion to Draw Public Bills to about the amount of £ 200 Sterling, on the principal Officers and Commissioner of H. M. Navy, at Thirty days sight; he will receive tenders at the House of *Charles Law* Esq. Postmaster General, also tenders may be made to Mr. *Ryan*, *Purser* of the Ganges, at Daddy's buildings.

The tenders will close at 4 o'Clock on Thursday afternoon.

JOHN RYAN,
PURSER.

Bombay 30th January 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16TH JANUARY, 1822.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Charles Daw, of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, and attached to the Nizam's Troops, is allowed a furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate for a period of Six Months from the date of his Embarkation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the Division Order issued by the Officer commanding the Guicowar Subsidiary Force on the 19th ultimo, directing Captain Morin, to take charge of the 2d Division of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, until relieved by the officer appointed to take the command.

18th January 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Major E. G. Stannus, of the Bombay European Regiment, to officiate as Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Lieutenant G. S. Brown, 4th Regiment N. I. having, on examination, been found qualified for the duties of an Interpreter in the Hindoostance Language, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint him to do duty as Quarter Master and Interpreter with the 1st Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I. until further Orders.

22th January 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

11th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) R. W. Gillum to be Captain and Ensign Carlyle Clarke to be Lieut vice J. Smith, deceased,—Date of Ranks to be adjusted hereafter.

Captain William Heude, of the 23d Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, attached to the Nizam's Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate, for a period of one year, from the date of his Embarkation.

Surgeon R. Eckford is promoted to the rank of Superintending Surgeon in the Army in succession to Robertson, proceeded to Europe on the 14th instant.

As considerable inconvenience has been experienced by the Government and by individuals from a protracted delay in bringing forward complaints of alleged supercession or loss of rank, and as every officer must be supposed, in the course of one year, to have attained a thorough knowledge of his proper situation in the Company's Service, and been able both to make known his Claims and to procure every testimony necessary in support of them; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has resolved, that applications for redress of any supposed grievance, be preferred within that period, in failure of which, no retrospect, on the subject of rank will be alloved.

By Order of the Hon'blel
the Governor in Council
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. Benjamin Hutt, to be assistant to the Accountant General,—22d December 1821.

Mr. Andrew Barnett, to be Collector and Magistrate of Broach,—24th Ditto.

Mr G.C. Wroughton, to be Assistant of the Collector in the Southern Concan,—26th Ditto.

Mr. William George Bird to be Acting Collector of Customs and Town Duties,—7th January 1822.

Mr. Thomas Flower to be Opium Agent,—12th Ditto.

Mr. Frederick Bourcher, to be Acting Deputy, Collector of Customs and Town Duties,—Ditto.

Mr. John Romer, to be Political Agent of the Governor at Surat, and chief Judge to the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut,—19th January 1822.

Mr. James Sutherland, to be second Judge, Ditto.—Ditto.

Mr. Edward Ironside, to be Third Judge, Ditto,—Ditto.

Mr. Stephen Babington, to be Fourth Judge, Ditto,—Ditto.

Mr. Evan Hamilton Baillie, to be Judge, and Criminal Judge in the Northern Concan,—Ditto.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 23, Lieut. Interpr. P.O & Qr. C. C. Massey, 2d | 4th N. I from Surindroog do.

Do. Capt. Hickes. 2d Extra. Bat. from Ahmednugger.

Do. Lieut. & Adjt. W. Sterling, 2d Extra. Bat. from do.

25. Ensign A. Livingston, 1st | 4th Regt. N.I. from Severndroog.

Do. Ensign R. W. Leckie, 1st Bat. 8th Regt. from Malwan.

Do. Lieut. Col. Warren, H. M. 65th Regt. from Duckan.

Do. Capt. Digby, do. do.

Do. Lieut. Fitzmaurie, do. do.

27. Lieut. T. D. Hughes, 1st | 9th Regt. from do.

Do Asst. Surg. R. H. Kennedy, Baroda Residency from Baroda.

28. Capt. J. W. Watson, Artillery from Decon do.

Do. Asst. Surg. W. Fraser, from do.

DEPARTURES.—January 23, Capt. Morse, 1st 7th Regt. to Bancoote.

Do. Capt. Stevenson, H. A. to Seroor.

27. Capt. Thos. L. Groundwater, Artillery, to Sholapoor.

Do. Major G. Midford, 2d 11th Regt. to Europe.

29. Lieut. Riddell, Pioneers to Panwell.

Do. Capt. J. Place, H. M. 65th Regt. to Seroor.

Do. Ensing A. R. Wilson, 1st 7th Regt. to Bheundy.

Do. Capt. W. Ogilvie, A. D. C. to Surat.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I am persuaded you will not be sorry, at the commencement of your editorial labours, to reserve some portion of your attention from graver matters for the elegances of Oriental Literature. In the scanty supply of books which private libraries afford, it would be no inconsiderable benefit to the republic of Letters, if the student availed himself more frequently of the opportunity afforded by your valuable pages, of soliciting information on points beyond his own immediate resources, and occasionally giving publicity to select passages of Beauty from such Authors as may have fallen within their reach. If you will allow me, I will set your readers the example by requesting you to print the following exquisite lines from the *Kitabi Furhad Sheereen*, and soliciting from some Poetical Correspondent a version of them into any European language. Any biographical anecdotes of the Author (Mowlana Wuh shee) would be much valued by.

Your obedient hum'ble Servant.
TALIB.

Kohistan,
Jan. 22d 1822.

يكي فرهاد را دز بيستون ديد
ز وضع بيستونش باز پرسيد
ز شيرين گفت ز هرسو نشانيست
بهر سنگي ز شيرين داستانيست
فلان روز اينطرف فرمود آهنك
فرود آمد ز گلگون بر فلان سنگ
فلان جا ايستاد و سوي من ديد
فلان سنگ و فلان صورت پسنديد
فلان جا ماند گلگون از تك و پوي
بگردن بردم اورا تا فلان سوي
غرض كز گفت و گو بودش همين كام
كه شيرين را بتقريبي برد نام

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

In our last, to be Generals, for *with Lord Lynedock G. C. B.* read *with F. Hugonin.* Vice Admirals of the Red. For *with T. Ferrier* read *with Hon. M. de Courcy.*—

Vice Admirals of the white. Sir C. Tyler to conclude with T. Ferrier Esq. to be Vice Admirals of the Red.—

BOMBAY.
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY 30TH. JANUARY, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½	By Rs. per 100	Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - - -	126	- - - - - -	do
New loan Acknowledgments	117	- - - - - -	do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

9 Months sight on London, per Rupee.			1—10	
30 Days — on Calcutta—	111½	— 100	Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras —	103½	— 100	Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat —	101¼	— 100	Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	104¼	— 100	Poonah	do.
8 Days — Ahmedabad Antnee	118	100	Ahmed.	do.
8 Days ——————Sicca	96	100	Ahmed.	do.
8 Days — Brodera —	93	100	Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars —	—	226¼	Per 100.	

CORRESPONDENTS.

We do not insert the Communication from Cyclops, because we think the inconveniences alluded to, too trifling to be made the subject of an address to the public.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 30TH JANUARY, 1822.

We have the pleasnre to announce the arrival on the 28th Instant, of the Ship Rockingham, Captain Waugh, which left Portsmouth the 28th of August, and the Cape of Good Hope the 18thof November last.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS IN THE ROCKINGHAM.

Mrs. George Jervis,
Miss Brett,
Miss Prendergast,
Miss Paulina Prendergast,
Miss Mary Prendergast,

Mrs. Brown,
Captain Mansfield, Madras Cavalry,
Lieut. George Jervis, Engineers,
Revd. Poyntz Stewart, Madras Establishment
Mr. Philip Stewart, writer,
Mr. Assistant Surgeon Ouseley,
Mr. Assistant Surgeon Robertson M. D.
Mr. Stamford, Cadet for the Artillery,
Mr. Whitlie, ditto,
Mr. Hardie, ditto,
Mr. Henry Sutton, ditto,
Mr. Grant, ditto,
Mr. William Webb, ditto,
Mr. Welland, ditto,
Mr. Edwd. Farquharson, ditto,
Mr. Clements Blood ditto,
Mr. Cooper, Cadet for the Infantry,
Mr. Duncan, ditto,
Mr. Earle, ditto,
Mr. Gautier, ditto,

If any thing could have added to the impression we have always entertained that Her Majesty was a deeply injured Woman, the whole of her conduct during a period when even the most hardened in crime look back on their past life with horror, and involuntarily acknowledge that they have sinned: when conscience, however it may in the hour of health and prosperity have been lulled, is fearfully awake and shuns all disguise, convinces us that she was so. The incidents recorded of Her Majesty's dying moments, her magnanimity and truly christian charity in forgiving her enemies and persecutors, her gratitude to the People of England, her attachment to her domestics, which the last scenes of her life prove to have been one of the characteristics of Her Majesty's disposition, though even on it proof of her guilt was attempted to be built, but, above all, her serenity of mind and resignation to the will of Providence under a firm reliance of finding in the world to which she was about to wing her flight, that peace and justice which had been denied her in this, all these present Her Majesty's memory to our minds in so elevated a point of view, that we do not hesitate to predict, when the spirit which gave rise to her sufferings has been laid, and late events impartially reviewed by the pen of the Historian, it will receive from all that meed of honor and respect which is so justly it's due.

It is with much regret we observe, that serious disturbances occurred on the removal of Her Majesty's remains in order to embark them for the Continent. That the motive of those who directed the arrangement on this occasion was good, we do not doubt, however much the event has proved the mode adopted to have been erroneous. But such ebullations should not be viewed as proof of disaffection to the Government. The Queen had been the peculiar object of the people's care, and the error was in supposing that they could have been persuaded to allow such an opportunity of testifying their respect to her memory to pass without availing themselves of it.

We give as many particulars of the Coronation as our present space will admit. We also submit various details connected with His Majesty's visit to the Emerald Isle. If any thing could have inhanced in the opinion of his loyal people of Ireland the honor of this visit, it must have been, the peculiar affability and warmth of expression with which His Majesty was graciously pleased to acknowledge the proofs of unfeigned attachment and respect that greeted his landing.

A *Fue de Joie* was fired yesterday at Sunrise by the Troops in Garrison, and also a Royal Salute from the Battery in honor of His Majesty's Coronation.

By a Botilla from Muscat which arrived on Sunday last, belonging to the Imaum, we learn that Mahomed Allee Sheeraz the Prince of Kermanshah had died in his Camp; that the Turks have defeated the Persians near Bagdad: and that the latter were in full retreat to Kermanshah.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES.

1822.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY THE 25TH JANUARY 1822.

The Malet Stakes of £ 100 from the fund, and ten gold mohurs each subscriber; for all Arab Horses, 1 *mile and a half heats*, carrying 8 st. 7 lbs.

Mr. Vibart's	G. A. H.	Marquis,	3. 1. 1.
Mr. Ellio's	G. A. H.	Proxy,	2 2. 2.
Mr. Baillie's	G. A. H.	White Surry,	b. 3. dr.

The Forbes Stakes of £ 100 from the fund, and ten gold mohurs each subscriber; for all Arab Horses carrying 9 stone; English Horses carrying 12 lbs. extra; *one three mile heat*;

Capt. Spiller's	G. A. H.	Beningborough,	1.
Mr. Dent's	G. A. H.	Lothario,	2.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

The Ship *George Home* is mentioned in a letter of the 24th of August, as the only vessel loading for Bombay, but the *Medina* was announced.

The *Bombay Merchant* arrived at the Cape on the 1st of November, and sailed again on the 7th.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 23, Ship Mary Anne, James Webster, from Manilla, 7th Dec. 1821

Do. Ship Julia, Nacqudah Huss Dawood, from Penang, 12th Nov.

24, Arab Ship Hamonshaw, Nacqudah Hosson been Ebram, from Rangoon 15th Dec.

26, Brig Tollie, Nacqudah Cootey Hamud, from Penang, 15th Nov.

27. Ship Sarah (Free Trader) James Norton, from Calcutta, 29th Dec.

28, Ship Rockingham (Free Trader) G. Waugh from England.

PASSENGERS.

Per Sarah—Captain Robinson,—Mr. Finney,—Miss Sutherland.

DEPARTURES.—January 24, By Countess of London. Alexander Henning, to the Eastward,

25, Armed Pattamar Darria Dowlett, Syrang Shack Husson, to Rutnagery.

26, Ship Mary Anne, James Webster, to Calcutta

27, Ship Milford, R. Horwood, to London.

PASSENGERS.

By Countess of London.—Mrs. Sealy.

Per Milford.—Lady Evans,—Mrs. Morrison,—Mrs. Williams,—Mrs. M. Sandaith,—Mrs Hende and Child,—Mrs. Ducket and Child,—Michie Forbes Esq. —Major Mitford,—Capt. Rowman, H. M. 67th Regt. —Capt. M'Pherson, H. M. 67th Regt —Capt. Canning.—Lieut. Buanfoy,—Doctor Ducket.—Capt. Invararity.—Ensign Murphey,—Misses Charlotte, Hollow,—Catharine Imlach, and Elizabeth Ogilvie.—Masters—William Babington,—F. Saudwith,—George Morrison,—and John Wm. Morrison.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Partridge, for London.
Lord Castlereagh, for do.
Duke of Bedford, for Bengal.
Marchioness of Hastings, for do.
Lord Minto, for Mocha.
Francis Warden, for Bussorah.
Elizabeth, for Penang.

CALCUTTA

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

DECEMBER.—31, American Ship Herald, George Barker, from Boston 16th June, Batavia, Sumatra 10th December.

JANUARY.—1, Portugnese Brig Eliza, Joaõ Simois, from Macoa 2d November, Sincapore 15th ditto, and Penang.

3, Brig St. Antonio, R. W. Heming, from New South Wales 30th May and Penang.

OFF CALCUTTA.

DECEMBER.—31, The Aryyle, and Brig Tetaghur.

JAN.—1, The Isabella, Herald, (Amr.) and Investigator, (Bark).

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In two or three days.

Ship Alexander, Robert Dickie, for Bencoolen and Batavia.

Ship Liverpool, James Green, for Penang Malacca and Bancoolen.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

DEC.—30, Ship Woodford, A. Chapman, for Madras and London.

Do. Grab Ship Fattahel Currim, Mahomed Hussain, for Muscat.

31, Ship Orient, P Wallace, for London, via Madras

Do. Brig Minerva, John Russell, for Penang.

Do. Grab Ship Caudry, Nacoda, for Judda.

Do. Arab Ship Fattle Mobarrack, Nacoda Abdulla, for Judda.

JAN. 1, Arab Ship Abbusy, Nacoda, for Judda.

2, Ship Liverpool, James Green, for Penang, Malacca, and Bunca.

Do, Arab Ship Derriah Beggy, Syed Abdulramon, for Judda.

Do. Arab Ship Taje, Nacodah Ally Almas, for Judda.

Do. Arab Ship Futtel Currim, Nacoda, for Judda.

3, French Ship Duke of Bordeaux, J. Moreau, for Bordeaux.

5, Arab Brig Hamid, Nacoda, for Ceylon.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

DEC 30, The Cambridge, Royal George, Andromeda, Aram, and Nimrod. (Brig)

JAN. 4 The Intigrity, (Amr.) Baynden, (F,) and Minerva. (Brig)

5, The Faze Allum, (Arab)

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Woodford, for England:—J. R. Thellusson, Esq. Lady Macnaughten, Mrs. Major Taylor, Mrs. Benj. Dorr, and Mrs. Judson, Misses Maria Macnaughten, Hannah Macnaughten. E. Taylor, and Mary Bird, Masters Stuart Macnaughten, Claud Taylor, Robert Bird, and Henry Bird.

Servant.—Mrs. Auger.

Per Ship Orient, for Madras:—Herbert Compton, Esq. and Lieutenant Grant, Madras Cavalry, Mrs. Compton, Miss Compton, and Miss E. Compton, Masters D. Compton, and A. Compton.

Servants:—Five Natives and Wm. Baptist.

For the Cape:—James Majoribanks, Esq. Civil Service, and Thos. Ferry, Esq.

Servants.—Seven Natives.

For England:—Captain Roberts, of the Robilcund Horse, Lieut. Bailey, H. M. 87th Foot, and 40 Invalids H. M. 87th Regt. and Miss Smith.

Per Ship Margaret, for England:—D. S. Napier Esq. D. McIntyre, Esq. Wm. Thompson, Esq. J C. Clarke, Esq. and Mr. Hay, Mrs. Napier, Ma Henry Terrance.

Per Brig Catherine, for Madras:—Mr. B. Arson, Mr. L. L. Rousseau, Children E. Woods, R. Woods, J. Sharling and M. K. Sharling.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 5th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Cornwallis, Duke of Bordeaux (F.) and Liverpool, outward bound.

Passed down,—The Orient.

HEDGEREE.

Remain,—The Phillippa, Solomon Shaw, Fattle Currim, Fatta Mobarrack, Abassy, Taje, Caudry and Ernest.

Passed down,—The Aljred and Woodford.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains—H. M. S. Leander.

Remain,—H. C. S. Marquis of Wellington, Thomas Greville, Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Rose.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS —Jan, 9, Brig Fairy, Syrang T. Nurdapah, from Mousoorcottah 6th January.

Do, Ship Andromeda, Fr. G. Stewart, from Calcutta 1st January.

10, Ship Cambridge, W. Johnston, from Calcutta 30th Dec.

13, Ship Woodford, A. Chapman, from Calcutta 6th January.

Do Ship Thetis, C. F. Davis, from Bombay 13th, and Point de Galle 24th Dec.

Do. Ships Scotia, Mary Anne, Sophia, Brigs Aastings and John Shore, returned from Sea.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 12, Ships Scotia, Mary Ann, Sophia, Brigs Hastings and John Shore, put to Sea.

15, Ship Tetis, C. F. Davis, for Covelong and Calcutta.

16, Ship Tyne, Brodie, for London.

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Colaba, on the 22d inst. the Lady of Lieutenant J. Clarke, H. M. 47th Regt. of a son.

DEATH.

At Aurungabad of a Billious Fever on the Morning of the 15th inst. Captain William Hollis of the 4th Regt. Bombay N. I and doing duty with H. C. the Nizam's Horse. A man too highly distinguished by the exercise of every human virtue to require any comment upon his character.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st January, at the Cathedral, Captain Beadle, of the Ship *William Miles*, to Virginia De L'Etang.

On the 1st January, at the Cathedral by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. Robert Cantopher, to Miss Eleanor Mills.

Lately, at Serampore Mr. John Picachy, to Miss Jones, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Jones Livery Stable keeper.

BIRTHS.

At Cawnpore, on the 12th December, the wife of Mr. John W Miller, of a daughter.

At Delhi, on the 20th December, the lady of Captain T. F. Hutchison, commanding the Nujeeb Battalion, of a son.

On Monday, the 24th December, Mrs. Hutchins, of a son.

On the 26th December, Mrs. Robert Kerr, of a daughter.

On the 27th December, the lady of Captoin Fraser, of the Hon'ble Company's Artillery Regiment, of a daughter.

At Dacca, on the 29th December, the wife of Mr. J. R. Cook, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 29th December, the lady of the Reverend J. Keith, of a son.

At Chandernagore, on the 31st December, Madame Verploegh, of a son.

At Paltah, near Barrackpore, on the 31st December, Mrs. Mary Raynor, wife of Sub-Conductor William Raynor, of a daughter.

On the 3d January, the wife of Mr. William Tucker, of the Custom House, of a son.

DEATHS.

In the Camp at Morassa, on the 3d December, Lieutenant Charles Bernard Parker, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment, Native Infantry.

On the 23d December, of the Croop, Miss C. Morgan, aged 15 years and 10 months, sincerely gretted.

On the same day, at Mynanuggur Factory district of Purneah, the infant son of Mr. Georg lingford, aged 12 days.

On the 26th December, at the house of of h in-law, Mrs. Adam Gordon, junior, of F a son.

On the 27th December, P. Bagram, E vanced aged of 82, deeply and sincerel a numerous circle of friends.

At Poorsevankum, on the 30th D affection of the Liver, Mr. John Er Dresser attached to the Lunatic years, sincerely regretted by all w for he was endowed with many a He has left an aged Mother and circumstances at Cochin, and a w children at Madras, totally h for—to lament the irreparabl by his untimely death.

" He was a man, ta
" We shall not loo

M
B

At Madras, on Mon Lady of the Honorable ter.

At the Presidency, Mrs. E. Cornelius, of

At Belgaum, on th an illness of ten wee 27 years. Pay Serj lion Artillery, who od; leaving a dise with a large circle loss.

On his passag St. Helena, Cha Chaplain on th

At St. G Lord Charles the Forces at t Hon. Lady Ma sister of the pres

At St. Margare in Middlesex, Capt Guards, to Lady A the Earl and Countess

F. Cresswell, jun. Esq of Joseph Fry, Esq. bank

BIRT

Saturday last, the Lady o of Gipping Hall, Suffolk, of

On Thursday, the 2d instan cashire, the Lady of Henry Hog and heir.

On Sunday last, at Kensingto Colonel S. H. Berkeley, of a so

At Rochampton, the Visc son.

In Upper Grosvenor- Sir G. Campbell, Bar

The Lady of the

At Woodlands, ter.

On Wedne W. Lucas, E

On Wed Middlesex

On Sa square, Hon,

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d severely chastised the Dewan and his peo-
. After this the Rajah's son offered the De-
presents and entertainments, which the lat-
fused, and laid his case before his chiefs,
oved down towards Tehree, sending for-
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eeans attacked when unprepared, and
pectedly with horse and foot on
killing 70 or 80 on the spot and
immense number who have since
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Jan. 7.

The first year of a renewal of the Derby Stakes, of 25 Gold Mohurs each, for Country-bred, 3 years old Colts, 8st. 7lb.—Fillies 8st. 4lb.—C. D.

1, Mr. Oakeley's b. c. Eaves Dropper, (J. Fox.)
2, Mr. Walter's ch. c. Kingfisher.
3, Whitt's b f. Fair Solopian.
4, Mr. Black's b. f. Windful, by Delusion, dam an imported English Mare, by Worthy.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—Y. C.

1, Mr. Black's b. h. Young Walton, 8st. (J Fox.)
2, Mr. Jones' b. m. Filbert, 8st. 7lb.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

1, Mr. Jones' gr. c. p. Lochiel, 8st (J. Fox.)
2, Mr. Thomson's br. E. p. Trevesina, 8st 7lb.

MATCH FOR 25 GOLD MOHURS.—H. M.

1, Mr. Crosby's b. A. c. Selim, 7st.
2, Mr. Frederick's gr A. h. Little Johnny, 8st

MATCH FOR 25 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

1, Mr. Jill's b. A. g. Sweet William, 8st. 7lb, (J Rowland)
2, Mr. Crosby's gr. A. h. Jack, 8st. 12lb.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—H. M,

1. Mr. Oakeley's ch. f, Irene, by Flamingo, 3 years 8st. 11b. (J. Fox.)
2, Mr. Walter's b. f, ———, by Benedict, 3 years, 8st. 11b.—Won 48s.

[*Hurk.*

The weather on Thursday morning was particularly favorable for the Races, the sky being serene, the atmosphere clear, and a pleasant breezee blowing from the northward. The apprehension, however, of fogs at an early hour, appears to have delayed the lovers of the Turf for a considerable time from approaching the stand, as scarcely an individual, beyond a few native servants, were to be seen there at half past six. Soon after the sporting characters began to assemble, and a number of spectators had collected before the racing commenced, although very few of the fair sex made their appearance. This; we suspect, resulted as much from the tedious intervals that take place between the races, which detract much from their interest, as from any disinclination to encounter the cool breeze of the morning. Perhaps the expectation of thick fogs had also some effect in occasioning the absence of many who usually attend at an early hour.

The sport, as far as we were able to witness it, was not of a superior description, although there was variety enough in the heats for the plate and the first match to give ample scope for betting, while the horses were going round. The following is a copy of the bill of fare with the results.

THURSDAY'S MEETING, JAN. 3, 1822.

A plate of 50 Gold Mohurs for Country-bred Horses that never won Plate or Sweepstakes.

Two years, a feather—three, 7st, 4lb,—four, 8st. 4lb.—five, 8st. 13lb.—six, 9st. 3lb.—and aged, 9st, 5lb. Mares, &c. allowed 3lb. Heats, R. C.—Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs.

	1st Heat.	*2d Heat.*
Mr. Walter's ch. f. Romp, by Delusion, 3 years,—(J. Rowland,).	1	1
Capt. Hunter's b. h. Rejected Orphan, by Barbarsan, 6 years, ...	2	4
Mr. Oakeley's b. m. Gnat, by Young, Gohannah, 4 years	3	2
Mr. Robert's bay, c. Petwarth, by Young Gohannah, 4 years	4	3

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS,—H. FT.—G. M.

1, Mr. Oakeley's b. f. Fair Saiopian, 3 years—8st. 7lb.—(J. Fox.)
2, Mr. Black's ch. c. Whalebone, 3 years—8st. 7lb.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—H. M.

1, Mr. Black's b. c. m. Kid, 9st—(T. Hunter.)
2, Capt. Mountjoy's ro, Ca. h.————8st.—7 to 1 on Kid,—Time 5m. 6.

MATCH FOR 25 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

1, Mr. Crossby's g. A. h. Jack, 8st. 12lb (R. Jones.)
2, Mr. Jill's b, A. g. Sweet William, 8st. 7lb

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[redacted]r they began to collect,
[redacted]was put up the price ad-
[redacted]00 rupees, at which many
[redacted]. The biddings, however,
[redacted]e not all tardy, and it was
for sicca rupees 3,375.
[redacted]nly to witness the commen-
[redacted]ow departed under the idea
[redacted]was beyond what the greater
[redacted]equent lots could realize, but
[redacted]ifferent from their expectation.
[redacted]f the purchasers, who were
[redacted]creased regularly and rapidly,
[redacted]e rose to 4,405, and the lots that
[redacted]ained went off very briskly without
any particular fluctuation in the sales. The Opium, which was in half-chests, fetched a price exactly in proportion to the rest, taking into account its acknowledged superiority both in quality and fitness for the China and other markets. The following are the general results.

Statement shewing the Result of the Opium Sale which took place on the 31st December 1821

Quality.	*Chest sold*	*Produce in Sa Rs.*	*Average per Chest.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
Behar in large Cakes	946	39,14755	1,138 3 6	4405	375
D°. shall do.	199	507235	2,548 9 8	2565	2535
Benares,.....	202	890,265	4407 4 0	4420	4395
	1347	53,12255			

Memorandum of the average Selling Prices of the Opium at the four preceding Sales.

	Years.	*Behar Opium per Chest, Sa. Rs.*			*Benares Opium per Chest Sa. Rs.*		
Sale in December,	1819	1999	15	3	2012	2	1
March,	1820	2026	12	0	2088	9	1
December,	1820	2435	1	8	2463	5	7
February,	1821	9548	7	1	2493	8	5

[*Ibid.*

Some days ago we were informed that the King of Queda, having been engaged in hostilities with the Siamese, had been completely defeated, and obliged to leave his dominions for Penang, where he found shelter and protection. The accounts now received by the St. *Antonio* enable us to add that the animosity of the victors had carried them to a greater length than could have been expected, for the expatriated monarch had no sooner taken refuge under the British flag than they sent an envoy to demand him, either dead or alive, of the Penang Government. An answer being given in the negative, they again demanded his head, threatening to commence hostilities, unless their desires were complied with. Finding this repeated effort at intimidation fruitless, they lowered their tone a little, and required permission to send ten boats into the river to search for the King on the Island, pretending to believe that he was not in the town. This was of course refused, and they were informed by the Penang Government that directions had been issued to the cruizers under its orders to treat all of their armed boats that might be found near the Island or on the opposite coast as enemies, yet without using unnecessary force to subdue them. Subsequently several of the Siamese boats, the crews of which were very audacious, were detained and sent in, and in one of them was found a letter to the Captain Chinaman of Penang, with a present accompanying it, inviting him to raise his countrymen on their side, as soon as they should attack the Island, which they proposed to do without delay. For this purpose they said that they had collected upwards of 7000 men on the opposite shore. The alarm of the native inhabitants at Penang is considerable, and the Chinamen, &c. who have property on the Island, are employed in repairing their old muskets or purchasing other arms for the purpose of defending it against their expected visitors. Dispatches have been forwarded by the Penang Government to the Governor General by the *St. Antonio*.

[*John Bull.*

[redacted]duce a number [redacted] with the greatest readiness, which exceeds so materially the highest price that Opium has lately fetched in china. We cannot indeed pretend to any intimate knowledge of the circumstances which have the most material influence on the Opium market in China and to the Eastward, but we should apprehend that in the present case the chances are against the speculator. The principal merchants of the Presidency, we understand, did not purchase to any extent, and only a few of them were numbered among the purchasers at all, so that the greater quantity of the Opium sold has fallen into the hands of native speculators. Some individuals, who seem to have judged pretty correctly of the extent to which the prices would rise as the sale advanced, took care to secure some of the first lots before the price had got beyond 3600 rupees, and sold them afterwards readily at a very advanced rate before the sale was concluded. We observed an Armenian gentleman, who in this manner cleared 25,000 rupees upon *six lots*! Various other sums of considerable magnitude were gained with equal facility, shewing that there were a few individuals interested in the proceedings, besides the Company, who could turn them to certain profit without allowing themselves to be subject to risk beyond a very brief space of time.

[*John Bull.*

The Bengal Hnrkaru. January 4.

At the Honourable Company's public sale of Salt, which took place at the Exchange Rooms on Thursday and Friday last, seven lacs of Maunds were disposed of at the average rate of Rupees 374 6 1 per 100 Maunds. This we believe to be a higher rate than usual, so that the proceeds of the whole will considerably surpass in amount the sums realized severally on the greater number of past sales. As the article of Salt, however,

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper. Wednesday, January 16, 1822.

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal.--at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper Remittable 14 to 15½ per cent. prem.
New Loan 10 to 11 "

The *Commodore Hayes* sails this morning.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Michael, Mrs. Macan, Mrs. Mount, Miss Tulk; Lieut. Colonel A. Limond, Major F. Bowes, Captain C. Craster, Captain J. Michael, Captain Price B. N. L.; Captain Macan, B. N. I.; Capt. Mallandaine, Docter Mouat, M. D.; Samuel Smith, Esq. Civil Service; J. G. Wyatt, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.—*Children*: Master Sewell, and Tulk, Miss Smith, 2 Misses Wilson, 5 Misses Mouat.

The *Woodford* is not expected to be detained longer than Sunday.

The Ship *Tyne*, Captain Brodie, sailed for England yesterday.

Passenger.—Captain J. O. Sealy.

The Session of OYER and TERMINER and GENERARL GAOL DELIVERY commenced at the Court House on the Beach on Thursday forenoon last.

Names of the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.
Hon. L. G. K. Murray,—Foreman.

Charles Harris	Edward B. Wrey
James Cochrane	W. D. Brodie
John M'Kerrell	George Lys
Henry Hodgson	J. M. Strachan
William Oliver	Herbert Ryder
J. G. Turnbull	N. W. Kindersley
John Gwatkin	A. Willock
A. D. Campbell	and
Henry Mortlock	David Leighton, Esqs

The Grand Jury having been sworn, received a luminous Charge from *The Honorable* THE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR EDMOND STANLEY, which was in substance as follows:

The want of room precludes our copying the address of the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury in this Paper.

Gov. Gaz. Jan. 17.

Penang.

Nov.—17, 1821,

The American Brig *Anne* Captain Millet from Salem the 23d July came to anchor on Thursday Evening.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the American Ship *Malabar*, Captain Josiah Orne, from Rotterdam the 21st April and Analaboo the 8th Instant.

NOVEMBER 21, 1821.

Yesterday afternoon anchored in the harbour the Siamese Ship *Hora Khumsamoot*, from Calcutta the 18th and the Pilot the 20th ultimo No Letters or papers have been received by this occasion.

Considerable sensation has been created in the Island during the last two days from the sudden and unprecedented rise in the price of Grain in the market. There has been a scarcity of Rice experienced for some time to the Eastward, and during the last two months it has been gradually rising here; but on Monday the Bazars were suddenly closed and three Cantons only could be obtained for a Dollar, which caused great tumult and consternation among the Natives.

The cause of the sudden rise in the price of this Article is attributed to the report received here of an attack having been made by a body of Siamese, said, to consist of 5000 Men, on the Territories of the Rajah of Kedah, whence our supplies are obtained, who have pillaged, burnt and destroyed the principal Towns and Villages belonging to the Rajah, with the sacrifice of several lives on both sides. The people of Kedah are flying in every direction from the Invaders and some boats have come over here with several families for protection.

NOVEMBER 24, 1821.

The Bark *Patriot Americnn* Captain H. J, Breed from Salem the 23d March and Marseilles the 2d July anchored in the harbour on Thursday.

The Ship *Samdanny*, Captain Benson, and American Ship *Malabar*, Captain Orne, sailed yesterday morning; the former for Bombay and and the latter for Calcutta.

NOVEMBER 28, 1821.

On Saturday last arrived the Shib *Isabella*, Captain P C. Foster, from Malacca the 13th Instant.

Same day came into the harbour the Brig *St. Antonio*, Captain R. W. Heming from Port Jackson the 1st May and Malacca the 11th Instant.

By this occasion we have received the melancholy account of the loss of the Ship *Rozella*. Captain Stevens, belonging to the Port of Mauritius, in the straits of Alass, off Carabatoo Island, and the subsequent murder of the Capt. and his Wife, and Officers and Crew, by the Crew of a Malayn Prow which it was pretended was affording them protection and conveyance to the Port of Beemah.

The *St. Antonio*, fell in with a Prow, off Bally Hill having on board the Gunner and Six Lascars of this ill-fated Vessel, who reported that after the Ship had got a ground and no ho-

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them to Soorabaya.

DEC. 1,

On Thursday Evening
Flora, Captain J. D. Arn
5th ultimo.

Passengers: Major Latt
Sander.

The *Lady Flora*, was b
France but having met wit
Wind off Ceylon by which
very serious damages, she has
to put into this Port, and we
after the necessary repairs are com
will proceed on her destination.

Yesterday afternoon came into the harbour the Ship *Maitland*, Captain W. Kensey, from Calcutta the 19th October, and Pilot the 10th ultimo.

Passengers:—Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Breton, and two Misses Breton; Captain Franklin, and Lieutenant Breton.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, 4th.—January.*

New South Wales.

HOBART TOWN GAZETTE.

APRIL 7, 1821.

Ship News.—The ship *Mary*, Captain Kneale, from Liverpool, came up the river during the night of Sunday last, and entered the Port soon after day break in the morning of the following day. The *Mary* sailed on the 13th Nov. and brings a valuable general cargo.—Passenger, William Kermode, Esq. owner.

On Thursday last, the ship *Good Hope*, Captain *Humphreys*, from Calcutta, bound to Valparaiso with a cargo of sundry merchandize, put into this Port for repairs.

A Hive of Bees, in the best possible state of health, and condition, has been brought out by the ship *Mary* from Liverpool; and has been presented by Mr. Kermode, owner of that vessel, to the Lieutenant Governor.—The Bee has not before been imported into Van Diemen's Land.

Captain Allman, of the 48th Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the New Settlement at Port Macquarie, on the coast of New South Wales.

APRIL 14, 1821.

On Saturday evening last, the ship *Eliza*, Captain Hunt, come up to port from Adventure Bay with spars, with which she will shortly sail for the East Indies.

APRIL 25, 1821.

At an early Hour on Sunday, the Telegraph at Mount Nelson announced a Ship in sight from the Northward; and little doubt was entertained that it was the *Midas* which Ship having on board *His*

[redacted]

...each the Anchorage, and the Pilot judged it necessary to come to an Anchor at Night-fall, about three miles below the Harbour.

On Tuesday Morning the Order for *His Excellency's* landing was issued:

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.

Government House, Hobart Town, Tuesday, April 24, 1821.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to fix the Hour of Eleven o'Clock this day for his Landing at Hobart Town.

A Salute of Nineteen Guns to be fired from Mulgrave Battery upon His Excellency's leaving the Midas, in Honour of his arrival in this Dependency; and Major Bell, C. B. will be pleased to cause the Detachment of the 48 h Regiment under his Orders to be drawn up under Arms to receive His Excellency. By Command of His Honor.

The Lieutenant Governor,
H. E ROBINSON, *Secretary.*

The *Lieutenant Governor*, accompanied by the Honorable the *Judge Advocate* of New South Wales, then repaired on board to pay their Respects to the *Governor in Chief*; but it was not till Twelve o'Clock that the *Midas*, bearing the Union at the main, reached the Anchorage; a Salute from Mulgrave Battery, and from the Shipping, being fired when she brought to.

At one o'Clock His Excellency and Mrs. Macquaric, in the Government Barge, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, and the Judge Advocate of New South Wales, and attended by his own Suite, and by the Naval Officer in his Boat landed from the Ship under a Salute of 19 Guns from Mulgrave Battery; the Ship *Midas* also saluting; and His Excellency was received on landing by the Depuy Judge Advocate of Van Diemen's Land, and the Officers, Magistrates, and principal Inhabitants; the Detachment of the 48th Regiment, under the Orders of Major Bell, C. B. lining Macquarie-street to the Gate at Government House, where His Excellency was pleased to receive those who were assembled to offer their Respects and Congratulations on his arrival.

In the Evening a general Illumination took place in Hobart Town, in Compliment to his Excellency's arrival.

The long-expected arrival of His Excellency the Governor in Chief having thus been announced, the public satisfaction will be increased by the information, that His Excellency and Family have arrived in perfect health.

Nearly ten years have now elapsed since the Governor in Chief's former Visit to this Dependency.

…Undersigned, request you will be pleased …ore His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, …r Desire that a Public Meeting may be called upon the Occasion of His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Second Visit to Van Diemen's Land; and to obtain His Honor's Concurrence for such Meeting being regularly convened, for the purpose of the congratulations of the dependency being offered to His Excellency.

We have the Honnor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

Edward Lord	
Edward Fourd Bromley, N.O.	A. W. H. Humphrey
John Kerr	Rev. Robert Knopwood
Joseph Archer	Thomas William Birch
J. H. Westbrook	George Cartwright
H. W. Mason	George William Evans
Walter Crammond	Richard William Fryett
T. G. Gregson	John Raine
J. Duncan	Mathanial Thornton
William Jaibot	Alexander Bowmaker
T. A. Lascelles	G. W. Gunning

APRIL 28, 1891.

The Meeting of the Magistrates, Public Officers, Landholders, and Principal Inhabitants, convened on the 26th instants pursuant to Requisition, was very respectably and numerously attended.

John Beamont, Esq. Provost Marshal, having been called to the Chair;

Edward Lord, Esq. moved an Address to his Excellency Governor Macquarie, which was seconded by T. A. Lascelles, Esq. and unanimously agreed to.

The following gentlemen were requested by the meeting to form themselves into a deputation, for the purpose of waiting upon his Excellency with the address:

The Reverend R. Knopwood, A. M. and J. P. A. W. H. Humphrey, Esq. J. P. and J. Gordon, Esq. J. P. with Edward Lord, Esq. E. F Bromley, Esq. Mr. G. W. Evans, M. T. W. Birch, Mr. A. F. Kemp, Mr. Walter Crommond, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Gregson, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. R. W. Fryett, Mr. W. A. Bethan, Mr. Edward Curr, Mr. R. L. Murray, Mr. G. F. Read, Mr. H. I. Emmett and Mr. A. Fik, for Hobart Town, and

The following Gentlemen for their respective Districts; viz.—T. A. Lascelles, Esq. for New Norfolk;

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…uarie, *Esquire Cap-*
…hief in and over His
…uth Wales and its De-

…lic Officers, Landholders,
…uty of Buckinghamshire,
…Excellency, our sincere and
upon the arrival of *Your*
…e, and Son, in this settle-
Your Excellency our most
support and encouragement
…experienced at *Your Ex-*
…n the progress of agriculture
…ice of Labour produced, and
…ds greatly advanced.
…Excellency will find this settle-
, improving, and satisfactory
mind the long, beneficent, and
…inistration of *Your Excellency*,
noble & useful Institutions which
Colonies generally, fostered and
…Excellency, for the advancement
…ls, the instruction of youth, and
…d and poor; We cannot but feel
…eat gratification and satisfaction
…ccasion of *Your Excellency's* second
…ent, after an interval of ten years,
of the benefits which must result
…cellency's presence.
…he Name of the Meeting.

JOHN BEAMONT, Chairman,

Dated 26th April, 1821.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:

COPY.

GENTLEMEN,

I receive your address with much pleasure; and request your acceptance of my sincere Thanks for the sentiments it conveys towards myself and my frmily.

It has ever been my study to benefit these settlements by every means in my power, and it is highly satisfactory to me to find, that my efforts towards that end have not escaped your Observation.

I anticipate much gratification at witnessing the improvements which have taken place in this Island since my last visit to it; and I feel no doubt in my mind, that the progress now so rapidly advancing under the able administration of Lieutenant Governor Sorell, will continue so to proceed as to reflect the highest Credit on his exertions, and to confer on you and your posterity every lasting benefit which can be enjoyed by the inhabitants of one of the most highly-favored Abodes for the residence of man in the Habitable World.

(Signed) "L. MACQUARIE."

Government House, Hobart Town, 27th of April, 1821.

Mr. Lord then returned thanks in the name of the Deputation, for his Excellency's condescension and kind reception, and the Deputation retired.

The Bengal Hurkaru Jan. 5.

English Extracts.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, Augt. 14, 1821,

ORDERS for the Court's going into mourning, on Wednesday next the 15th inst. for Her late Majesty Queen Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, viz.

The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress—Dark Norwich crape.

The Gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress—Dark grey frocks.

The London Gazette, August 14, 1821.

The Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament.

On Wednesday, July 11, 1821.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

We have it in Command from His Majesty to inform you, that the State of Public Business having enabled Him to dispense with your Attendance in Parliament, He has determined to put an End to this Session.

His Majesty, however, cannot close it without expressing His Satisfaction at the Zeal and Assiduity with which you have prosecuted the laborious and important Enquiries in which you have been engaged.

He has observed, with particular Pleasure, the Facility with which the Restoration of a Metallic Currency has been effected, by the Authority given to the Bank of *England* to commence its Payments in Cash at an earlier Period than had been determined by the last Parliament.

His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that He continues to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest Assurances of their friendly Disposition towards this Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by His Majesty to return you His Thanks for the Provision which you have made for the Public Service.

ALTHOUGH the Public Expenditure has already undergone considerable Reduction within the present Year, His Majesty trusts He shall be enabled by the Continuance of Peace, and of internal Tranquillity, to make such further Reductions, as may satisfy the just Expectations expressed by Parliament.

His Majesty has commanded us to assure you of the Gratification which He has derived from the Provision which you have made for His Royal Highness the Duke of *Clarence*.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the greatest Satisfaction that His Majesty has observed the Quiet and good Order which continue to prevail in those Parts of the Country which were not long since in a State of Agitation.

His Majesty deeply laments the Distress to which the Agricultural Interests, in many Parts of the Kingdom, are still subject.

It will be His Majasty's most anxious Desire, by a strict Attention to Public Economy, to do all that depends upon Him for the Relief of the Country from its present Difficulties; but you cannot fail to be sensible that the Success of all Efforts for this Purpose will mainly depend upon the Continuance of Domestic Tranquillity; and His Majesty confidently relies on your utmost Exertions, in your several Counties, in enforcing Obedience to the Laws, and in promoting Harmony and Concord amongst all Descriptions of His Majesty's subjects.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which the Lord Chancellor said;

MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

By virtue of His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords

directed, and now read, we do, in His Majesty's Name, and in Obedience to His Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the Twentieth Day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday *the Twentieth Day of* September *next.*

THE ARMY.

We understand among the reductions about to take place, are those of the 19th Lancers and 18th Hussars, the relief for the 17th Light Dragoons may be expected in the China Ships.

War-Office, 31 August 1821.

The King has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's Forces, to take Rank, by Brevet, in the Army, in the East Indies only:

Commissions to be dated 19th July 1821.

To be LIEUTENANT-GENERALS in the East Indies.

Major-General John Macintyre.
Henry De Castro.
Bennet Marley.
Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B.
Samuel Bradshaw.
Sir George Wood, K. C. B.
John Haynes.
Robert Mackay.
Sir Hector Maclean, K. C. B.
Andrew Anderson.
Charles Boye.

To be MAJOR-GENERALS in the East Indies.

Colonel John W. Morris.
William Atkins.
Thomas Hayes.
Thomas Marriott.
John Skelton.
George Hanbury Pine.
James George Scott.
Hamilton Hall.
Littellus Burrell.
George Dick.

To be Colonels in the East Indies.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Macdowal.
James Hodgson.
Robert Lewis.

To be MAJORS in the East Indies.

Captain John P. Boileau,
W. G. Patrickson.
H. W. C. Smyth.
W. S. Whish.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE IV.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

The Hall was fitted up in a style suitable to the occasion. Two tiers of spacious galleries were erected against the eastern and western walls of the Hall: over the principal entrance from Palace-yard an orchestra was constructed, in a style of architecture corresponding in design with the noble Gothic roof of the building. Thirteen splendid chandeliers were suspended on each side, from the roof, by gilt chains, each chandelier containing sixty large wax lights. On each of the long dining-tables there were six gilt and richly ornamented candelabras, holding twenty large wax lights. The dinner tables and chairs were covered with morine cloth, each chair having the names of the two Peers who were to occupy it written on labels on the back of it. Along the centre of the Hall, over the matting, and extending within
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pery, fringed
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each side, four magnif
the front of the Roya
boxes. *In front of the th*
table, covered with blue c
pery of the same, fringed
a foot deep, and looped at th
the edge of the table ran
fringe, inside of which were
gold lace, with a space of
them of about twelve inches
throne was of the form of a
chair. Behind this Royal seat
of the canopy over the throne,
with imperial purple velvet,
broad gold lace, and having t
embossed on it in gold and sil
ately above the top of the throne.
projecting over the throne was
form, with a crown in front, and d
the harp and crown, the thistle
rose and crown, and G. R. and c
nately embossed on it. On the
Hall, particularly that part about
was fitted up with the utmost magnif

So early as five o'clock, a considerable number of spectators, had occupied their places. Even then it was not difficult to imagine in what a scene of splendour this magnificent and ancient building would appear when entirely filled. The brilliant and beautiful silks in which the ladies were attired, spangled as they were with jewellery, the white plumes, the multitude of diamonds sparkling on the fair bosoms of the loveliest women and beaming through their shining hair, the glowing uniforms of the naval and military officers, the grandeur of the court dresses, all mixed through the ranges of ladies, were, even at that early hour, a dazzling sight not easily forgotten. About a quarter past five o'clock, the canopy, under which the King was to walk to the Abbey, was brought into the Hall: it had been wholly prepared during the previous part of the morning. It was of an oblong form, about twelve feet long by six feet wide, the angles left sharp. It was made of wood, covered on the top with silver muslin gilt and figured; the upper as well as the lower surface quite flat; round the upper edge was a bordering of sumptuously carved stars, richly gilt. Eight staves, made of iron and plated, to uphold the canopy, were brought in at the same time, and having been fitted into their sockets, eight of the attendants carried the canopy from the upper to the lower end of the Hall, and back again. From the lower edge of the canopy a splendid drapery of gilt muslin with gold fringe, the whole about two feet deep, was suspended, and eight large and brilliant tassels hung from the points at which the staves were inserted into the top. Lord Gwyder and his secretary, Mr. Fellowes, were

ber of gentlemen was comparatively
and the throng of the most beautiful of wo
with their splendid tairas and nodding plumes; the gay yet tasteful colours of their dresses; the profusion of brilliants, that twinkled with more than morning lustre from this crowd of fair forms and faces; the dazzling glory of the spectacle, where the sunlight fell from the windows of the roof on the beauty and the brilliancy that we have vainly attempted to describe, were altogether a show, perhaps, never equalled.

At twenty minutes past nine, the whole having been assembled the Peers were called over in the House of Lords by Deputy Garter; and proceeded to the Hall, where the other persons appointed to walk in the procession had been previously marshalled on the right and left by the Officers of Arms.

At ten o'clock precisely his Majesty entered the Hall, preceded by the great Officers of State, and took his seat in the chair of state at the table, when a discharge of cannon was made. The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Deputy Earl Marshal ascended the steps, and placed themselves at the outer table. The Lord High Steward, the Great Officers, Deputy Garter, and Black Rod arranged themselves near the chair of state: the Royal trainbearers on each side of the throne. His Majesty was splendidly attired, and wore a plume of ostrich feathers, surmounted by a black heron's plume. The moment the King entered, the assembly rose, and stood during the time his Majesty remained in the hall, the trumpets sounding "God save the King." His Majesty, on his first entry, ap red to be somewhat fatigued, but he wa l; and in the ceremony that follow ing the Regalia on the ta-

...e showed that he was intimately acquainted with the accustomed manner in which it was done: and he appeared, in some instances, to give directions to the noblemen and officers in the execution of their duties.

The Lord Chamberlain, assisted by officers of the Jewel-office then brought the Sword of State to the Lord High Constable who delivered it to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Gwyder, who placed it upon the table; then Curtana, or the Sword of Mercy, with the two Swords of Justice, were in like manner presented, and drawn from their scabbards by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and laid on the table before his Majesty; after which the Gold spurs were delivered, and placed on the table. Immediately after, the procession to deliver the Regalia, consisting of the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster, (who met at half-past eight in their church,) in their supplices and rich copes, proceeded up the hall. Each made reverence, first at the lower end of the hall, secondly about the middle, where both the choirs opened to the right and left, and formed a passage, through which the Officers of Arms passed, and opened likewise on each side; the seniors placing themselves nearest towards the steps: the Dean and Prebendaries having come to the front of the steps, made their third reverence. This being done, the Dean and Prebendaries being come to the foot of the steps, Deputy Garter preceded them, ascended the steps, and approached near the table before the King, and made their last reverence. The Dean then presented the Crown to the Lord High Constable, who delivered it to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him it was placed on the table before the King. The rest of the Regalia was then severally delivered by each Prebendary, on his knee, to the Dean, who presented it to the Lord High Constable, and then the deputy Lord Great Chamberlain la d it on the table. The Regalia being thus delivered, the Prebendaries and Dean returned to the middle of the hall. His Majesty having commanded Deputy Garter to summon the Noblemen and Bishops appointed to bear the Regalia, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain took up the several swords and sceptres, the orb and crown and placed them in the hands of those by whom they were to be carried, in the following order:

First, St. Edward's staff, by the Marquis of Salisbury.
Second, the spurs, by the Lord Calthorpe, as Deputy to the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.
Third, the sceptre with the cross, by the Marquis of Wellesley.
Fourth, the pointed sword of temporal justice, by the Earl of Galloway.
Fifth, the pointed sword of spiritual justice, by the Duke of Northumberland.
Sixth, Curtana, or sword of mercy, by the Duke of Newcastle.
Seventh, the sword of state, by the Duke of Dorset.
Eight, the sceptre with the dove, by the Duke of Rutland.
Ninth, the orb, by the Duke of Devonshire,
Tenth, St. Edward's crown, by the Marquis of Anglesea, as Lord High Steward.
Eleventh, the patina by the Bishop of Gloucester.
Twelfth, the chalice by the Bishop of Chester.
Thirteenth, the Bible, by the Bishop of Ely.

The two Bishops who were to support his Majesty were then summoned by Deputy Garter, & ascending the steps, placed themselves on each side of the King.

The King went through all the ceremonies with cheerfulness, and immediately set forth on the way to the Abbey. In descending the steps of the platform, his Majesty requested the aid and support of an officer who was near him: a gentleman in a scarlet uniform advanced, and tendered it, when his Majesty, with his right hand leaning upon the shoulder of this gentleman, descended the steps, and when he came upon the area of the Hall, his Majesty dismissed the gentleman who had assisted him, & whose name we are unable to learn, and said, in a tone distinctly audible, "I thank you, Sir." Instead of standine under the canopy, his Majesty preceded it. When his Majesty had got a little way down the Hall, he turned to his train-bearers (the Earls of Surrey & Uxbridge, Marquis Douro, &c) and requested them to bear his train farther from him apparently with a view to relieve himself from the weight. As he went down the hall, he conversed with much cheerfulness with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was on his right hand. In the meanwhile, amongst the spectators outside, expectation was very where on tip-toe, and the general appearance of all around was exceedingly triking.

(To be Continued.)

THE KING'S VOYAGE.

We have now the pleasure of announcing the arrival of our beloved monarch on the coast of the principality of Wales. The royal squadron was in sight of Holyhead mountain at six o'clock on Monday evening, and about twelve o'clock the whole, consisting of the Royal George, Royal Sovereign, Prince Regent, several yachts, and men of war, came to anchor in the Bay. On the arrival of his Majesty being known, there was a general cry of, "lights! lights!" and in a very short time the town exhibited a truly brilliant scene. Bonfires were blazing on all the prominent eminences of that mountainous neighbourhood. All the inhabitants were in motion throughout the whole of Monday night. Early next morning, numerous boats went from the shore; and about seven o'clock his Majesty appeared on deck.—He was received by the loudets cheering and acclamations.—His Majesty frequently took off his hat, and appeared moved by such honest marks of loyalty and attachment. All classes of people were alike ardently enthusiastic at the sight of their King.—His Majesty appeared to be in excellent spirits, and, we understand, has enjoyed the best state of health, although he looks but pale, probably owing to the effect of the voyage, which has not been uniformly agreeable; on Saturday and Sunday nights, very stormy breezes prevailed. Great preparations had previously been made for the expected arrival of the royal squadron. A landing place was fitted up on the pier, & a ladder covered with red cloth, At the upper end of the pier was erected a triumphal arch, the top of which was covered with laurel, surmounted by a crown. The commissioners of the harbour met daily; Sir J. Stanley, Bart. Chairman. Two hundred of the workmen and two hundred of Sir John's tenants were placed in regular order, to prevent confusion—about two hundred special constable, were also sworn in. A party of Artillery men arrived from Dublin to fire a salute, and a code of signals was arranged and distributed by Mr. Evans.—On Tuesday morning it was reported that his Majesty would not land, and a general regret was manifested; at four o'clock, however, the news spread of his Majesty's arrival, and in half an hour the royal barge was seen to approach the shore. The exultation that now prevailed it would be impossible to describe. The pier, and every spot commanding a view of that part of the Bay, were crowded with anxious spectators. About a quarter before five o'clock the barge stopped, and the King stepped ashore with a firm foot, amid the firing of cannon and the shouts of assembled thousands, who were placed in the most regular order, in the form of an amphit heatre. His Majesty's band being on the pier, stuck up "God save the King." His Majesty was accompained in his landing by the Marquis of Anglesea, &c. &c. A deputation, consisting of Sir John Stanley and other Gentlemen presented an Address from the Gentlemen, Clergy, and inhabitants of Holyhead and neighbourhood, congratulating the Monarch on his safe arrival, &c. No language can adequately describe the beauty of the sight on the King leaving the Royal George. All the Ships saluted, and the yards of the whole squadorn were manned. The Royal party then proceeded to Plasnewydd, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea, where his Majesty spent the night, and was to embark at Holyhead, for Dublin, on Wednesday afternoon.

The preparations in Dublin for the reception of his Majesty are upon the most magnificent scale.

It is supposed that his Majesty will not deem it necessary to return from Ireland in consequence of Her Majesty's Death.

LANDING OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH IN IRELAND.

From the Dublin Morning Aust, Mouday, August 13)

This event, to which the people of Ireland have looked forward with such intense iuterest, took place yesterday. The King landed on the Pier at Howth, at half-past four o'clock, from on board the Lightning steam packet with but few attendants. His Majesty is now at the Lord Lieutenant's Lodge, in the Phœnix Park. As the King's landing will form an important era in our annals, we have obtained the fullest and most accurate detail of all circumstances attending it, This account will be persued with avidity by our children's children.

On Friday and Saturday evenings, Sir Benjaimin Bloomfield went down to Howth, in expectation of his Majesty's arrival. He proceeded thither each evening in one of the Royal carriages, in order to convey his Majesty to Dublin, while another Royal carriage waited at Dunleary. Sir Behjamin slept each night on board the Earl of Kingston's yacht, the Lord Exmouth, which has been lying at Howth harbour for some days. About eight o'clock, the Chichester packet was seen near Howth. From the state of the wind, however, she was unable to make the harbour, and, there being no packet of any kind at this side of the water, a boat was despatched with the Irish letters to her, which boat brought back the English mail from the Chichester in return; and having thus made an interchange of mails, this packet, without lowering a sail, put directly about for Holyhead.

Sir Benjamin received, by the Chichester, despatches which induced him to believe that his Majesty, or a messenger with further despatches, would arrive at Howth, in the steam-packet, by the evening tide, and he accordingly was anxiously on the look-out nearly the whole day. The congregation which was assembled at the church of Howth got some intimation of this

circumstance, and concluding that some decisive news relative to his Majesty would arrive by the steam packet, crowded down, after Divine service, to the Pierhead. About a quarter before three o'clock, some of the best glasses at the Pier described a steam vessel; and, on the circumstance being announced to the assembled throng, a strong sensation was excited: In about twenty minutes afterwards, a second steam packet, holding the same course, was distinctly seen, and above the horizon some large three masted vessels were also discovered making for the shore. There was now hardly a doubt but that his Majesty, or some account from him, would arrive in a short time, and all the Sunday visitors to the Pier of Howth consequently remained to ascertain the issue. At a quarter-past four o'clock, the steam packet, which first hove in sight, closed in with Ireland's eye, having a large flag at her peak. In a few minutes afterwards, the Royal travelling carriage, with four horses, which had taken Sir Benjamin Bloomfield down the evening before, was seen coming at a quick pace to the Pier-head; and exactly at half-past four o'clock the Lightning steam packet, Captain Skinner, ran alongside, and came to at the projection on the west point of the Pier. There was now a breathless suspense of a couple of minutes, the hearts of the anxious spectators beating high, when some persons in the crowd recognised his Majesty on Board. This they did by cheering, and enthusiastically exclaming, "The King! God save, God bless the King!" and these cheers and exclamations were loudly and heartily re-echoed by every person present, many of whom were nobility and very elegently dressed females.

His Majesty immediately stood forward, about midships, next the Pier: he was dressed in a close long blue coat, blue trowsers and half boots, black silk haudkerchief round his neck, a seal-skin travelling cap with a broad gold band, and white silk gloves The moment his Majesty heard the cheers he took off his cap, and waving it over his head several times, returned the cheers. A small ship ladder covered with carpeting was now placed at the vessel's end against the Pier, to facilitate his Majesty's landing, as the tide having ebbed, the packet was considerably lower than the landing place. His Majesty was preceded by some of his suite; and we were rejoiced to perceive that he did not require assistance to ascend, When his Majesty reached the top of the ladder, the pressure became so extremely great that his Majesty was somewhat incommoded; but, however this was to be lamented, it was not possible to be avoided, as almost every person present stood upon the small tongue of land which projects from the Pier, and upon which no conveneint passage could have been opened to his Majesty in its then crowded state, without the risk of forcing persons at either side into the water. Our gracious Sovereign bore the inconvenience with the most marked good humour, as we trust he perceived the cause of it. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield made his way to the carriage, in order to get the door open for his Majesty's reception, when the cheers from all who had thus surrounded the King rent the air. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the gentlemen their hats, while his Majesty frequently took off his cap, and cheered in turn. On perceiving Mr. Bowes Daly and several other gentlemen known to him, his Majesty shook them heartily by the hand, and, in the excess of his benevolence and graciousness, he also shook hands with numbers of persons present, wholly strangers to him.

His Majesty having entered the carriage, turned round, and extending both his hands, exclaimed, in the most emphatic manner, "I think you from my heart; God bless you all—God bless you all." and then took his seat. On getting into the carriage, his Majesty appeared somewhat exhausted, and threw himself back for a few seconds; but; on the repetition of the cheers, taking off his cap, he bowed in the most gracious manner to the ladies and gentlemen who continued waving their handkerchiefs and hats along the Pier. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield now stept into the carriage and on the door being closed, one of the wheel horses, which a postillion was riding, owing to the pressure and cheering became restive, when one of the gentlemen in the crowd, regardless of all personal danger, immediately seized the horse by the head, and thus holding him, ran forty or fifty yards, the carriage proceeding at a quick pace, until he become manageable.

Mr. Prendergast, of the Turf Club, Sir John Burke, and a number of gentlemen who happened to be mounted, galloped along with his Majesty's carriage, while hundreds of horsemen joined the cavalcade as it advanced. We perceived on the Pier the Earl of Howth, the Solicitor-General, the Dean of St. Patrick, and many other highly respectable characters, who were prevented by the pressure from approaching his Majesty's person, but who, at the same time, we need scarely add, joined most heartily in the loud congratulations with which his Majesty was received on his landing.

The cavaleade proceeded onwards towards the city, until it reached the Circular-road, when it turned off to the Phœnix Park; Lord Mount Charles, and another gentleman, sat on the dickey; on the way there was a constant accession of horsemen, all rode uncovered. His Majesty was cheered as the carriage passed along, which he frequently returned by placing his hand on his breast, and bowing. On reaching the entrance to the demesne in the Park, the gentlemen who accompanied his Majesty halted outside the gate conceiving that their proceding further might be an intrusion. His Majesty preceiving this delicacy, waved his hand, and said, "Come on, my friends." they instantly obeyed. His Majesty alighted from his carriage at the door of the Lodge; several gentlemen also alighted. His Majesty turned round before he entered, and addressed all who were present in nearly the following words.

"In addressing you, my friends now around "me, I conceive I am addressing, the nobility "gentry, and yeomen of Ireland. I can truly "say, this is one of the happiest moments of "my life. I feel much pleasure in being the "first of my family who set foot on Irish "ground; that burst of feeling which I have "witnessed in my progress hither has beeu "most delightful to me; it shall be my endeav-"our to repay it; Early in life I loved Ireland, "and, I trust, I can boast of an Irish heart. I "am just now after a protracted. and tedious "voyage: circumstances have occurred since its "commencement which I will not here more "particularly allude to: accept may heartfelt "thanks for your truly Irish welcome. I shall "now take my leave of you, by saying that I "will drink all your healths in a glass of good "whiskey punch."

His Majesty then shook hands most cordially with every person within his reach, without distinetion of rank or appearance, and retired During his short address he appeared mueh affected, and when he mentioned his early love for Ireland, he spoke with emphasis and in an impressive and animated manner; he was frequently applauded. It was remarkable, that from the moment of his Majesty's landing to his arrival at the Lodge, neither soldier nor policeman appeared, nor official person of any description; neither Lord Mayor, nor Sheriff of County or City, except his few attendants; all the rest of his escort was picked up by being accidentally met with on the road. There were in all about 100 persons on the lawn when his Majesty addressed them. Among them were Lord Mayo, Lord Clonbrok, Mr. Justice Moore, Hon. Mr. Trench, Mr. Preudergast, Mr, O'Reilly, Mr. Rochford, Mr. Staples, Mr. H. Hendrick, Mr. W. Johnson, &c. His Majesty spoke with dignified ease and gracefulness. The cordial warmth of feeling which animated his Majesty may be inferred from the following trifling incident:—Several persons who entered the demesne having walked on the grass in the lawn, some others of the party called out not to tread of the grass. "," said his Majesty, with much good humour, "don't mind the grass; let them go where they please." On his Majesty's arrival at the Park, a Royal salute was fired at the battery, and the Union flag was hoisted on Bedford Tower.

THE QUEEN.

Letter to the King throngh Lord Sidmouth.

"July 19.

"The Queen requests that his Majesty would be pleased to give an early answer to the demand which the Queen has made to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be crowned the following week, not wishing to impose any new expense upon the nation. The Queen must trust, that after the puclic insult her Majesty has received this morning, the King will grant her just right to be crowned as next Monday; and that his Majesty will commaud the Archbishop of Canterbury to fulfil the Queen's particular desire to confer upon her that sacred and august ceremony.

"The Queen also communicates to his Majesty, that during the King's absence in Ireland her Majesty intends visiting Edinburgh."

[The above was sent to Lord Sidmouth.]

LORD SIDMOUTH'S ANSWER.

"July 20 1821.

"Madam—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your Majesty, enclosing one addreseed to his Majesty the King, which I have had the honour of laying before his Majesty; and I am commanded to acquint your Majesty that the Privy Council to which your Majesty's petition was referred at your request, having decided, after solemn argument, that the Queens-Consort of this realm are not entitled as of right to be crowned at any time, the King does not think proper to give any order for the coronation of your Majesty, I have the honour to be, with the highest respect.

"Madam, your Majesty's most obedient humble servent,

(Signed "SIDMOUTH."

Portsmouth, Augt 4.—The suite of Bonaparté was treated in every respect, on landing, according to the provision of the Alien Act. Sir James Whitshed sent off his barge, for their conveyance on shore, with his secretary, J. R. Glover, Esq. who accompanied them, and a carriage was in waiting at the Sallyport to convey them to the inn; but, it was previously drawn to the Custom-house, where they were examined, and a description of their several persons and characters registered. It is understood to be Count Bertrand's wish to take up his future residence in England.—The Count and Countess, and Count Montholon, dined yesterday with Sir James and Lady Hawkins, at the Admiralty-house, and this day with Sir George Cooke, at the Lieut. Governor's house. Bonaparte is said to have left a considerable share of his property to the Count.—The King, in passing the Camel, in his yacht, sent Sir Wm. Keppell, and others of his suite on board, to inquire after the health of Madame Bertrand aud family, as also the health of others, the attendants, of Napoleon

The Camel storeship arrived on Wednesday s'ennight at Portsmouth from St. Helena, which she left on the 27th of May. She has brought to England the suite of the late Napoleon, composed of Count and Countess Bertrand, and four children, Count Montholon, Professor. Antonimarchi, surgeon; Signor Vignoli, priest; Marchant, valet; Novarez, and wife; St. Denys and wife; Archambault, groom; Pierron, 1st Maitre d'Hotel; Courceau, 2d ditto; Etienne: Brouge, servant to Count Bertrand; Chandelier, a cook and two Chinese cooks. Colone Nichol[illegible]o has set of to town with dispatche

and part of the 66th regiment, also came in the Camel, The remainder of the regiment i on its return to England in the Abundance storeship, which was to sail from St. Helena a fortnight after the Camel.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty visited Drury-lane Theatre on Monday evening week, to see Kean in Richard the Third. She was accompanied by Lord and Lady Hood. Mr. Austin was also of the party. Her Majesty was received with enthusiastic applause by the audience. She bowed very graciously in return, and appeared to be much affectod and gratified by the spontaneous burst of feeling which greeted her from every quarter of the honse. The curtain rose in a few minntes, and a small number of the vocal corps appeared on the stage, who proceeded to chaunt "God save the King." The audience, however, the moment the performers came to the burden of the air, introduced, with stunning effect, "The Queen." The play proceeded quietly; but at the end of the two first acts, the loud and animated cheering which her Majesty received induced her to come forward and repeat her obeisances. At the end of the tragedy "God save the King" was again performed, with an accompaniment similar to that which we have already described; after which the Queen bowed to the audience, and then withdrew. Her Majesty became indisposed towards the close of the performance, and continued very unwell during the night; next day she was considerably better; but on Wednesday she experienced a relapse. On Thursday the following bulletin was issued:—

"Her Majesty has an obstruction of the bowels, attended with inflammation: the symptoms, though mitigated, are not removed."

"*Brandenburgh-house, Aug. 2, half past 10 p. m.*

On Thursday afternoon her Majesty underwent the operation of bleeding, and the remainder of that day and the whole of the night her Majesty passed comparatively free from pain, but without any change in her disorder for the better. At twelve o'clock on Friday the following bulletin was issued from her Majesty's residence, South Audley-street:—

"The Queen has passed a tolerably quiet night; but the symptons of her Majesty's illness remain nearly the same as yesterday evening."

Between five and six o'clock on Friday, p. m. a warm-bath was ordered, in which her Majesty remained for about a quarter of an hour. This produced some cessation of suffering, but we regret to state that it had not the effect of reducing the general symptoms of her disorder. After coming from the bath, and up to half-past nine, her Majesty was unable to retain any thing on her stomach for more than a few minutes; and on this account the medicines administered failed of producing the desired effect. Drs. Maton, Warren, and Holland were in constant attendance since the first dangerous symptoms of her Majesty's complaint appeared. In the course of the evening Dr. Ainslie, was sent for. Messrs. Brougham, Denman, and Wilde had prepared to set off for their respective circuits, when intelligence of her Majesty's precarious situatipn reached them. They continued at Brandenburgh-house up to Saturday afternoon. At ten o' clock on Friday night the following bulletin was issued:—

"There is no improvement in her Majesty's symptoms since the morning.

"*Brandenburgh-house, August 3.*"

The Queen was aware of her danger on Friday afternoon, but on this as on every other trying occasion she behaved nobly. With the utmost patience she submitted to every proposed means of relief, at the same time calmly and firmly saying that she believed it was useless. She observed, and spoke in her usual firm manner, that she must have had a strong constitution to have gone safely, through so many fatigues and anxieties; but she apprehended this would be the last trial. Her calmness and fortitnde made a deep impression on all who were in attendance. When Dr. Holland endeavoured to express a hope, "No my dear Sir," her Majesty exclaimed, "I fear your kind hopes will be disappointed." Alderman Wood was unremitting in his attention. He remained up nearly the whole of Thursday night and Friday night, and when he retired for a short time to rest he did not undress. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the whole of her Majesty's household were deeply afflicted at the situation of their Royal Mistress.

Her Majesty's condition was considered to be so alarming on Friday evening, that Mr. Fox, the proctor, of Doctor's Commons, was sent for to make her will, which was executed by nine o'clock. Her Majesty gave her instructions for drawing it up with the utmost composure. It will be seen, by the following bulletins, that her Majesty had several hours of sound sleep on Saturday morning:

"Her Majesty has passed an indifferent night; but has had some tranquil sleep this morning. The general symptoms remain nearly the same as yesterday.

"*Brandenburgh-house, August 4, nine o'clock. a. m.*"

"Her Majesty has been in a sound sleep since six o'clock this morning, and still remains so. All the symptoms are as before.

"*Brandenburgh-house Aug. 4, twelve o'clock.*"

At two o'clock the following bullentin was issued:

"Her Majesty still continues in a tranquil state."

Her Majesty, after awaking from her first sleep in the morning, twice partook of some watergruel, which remained upon her stomach. At three o'clock the following bulletin was issued.

"Her Majesty has had some comfortable sleep since the last account."

Another bulletin was expected at four o'clock but the physicians, after some consultations, decided that, in consequence of the still tranquil state of her Majesty, they would not issue any until ten o'clock. In consequence of the very numerous carriages driving up the ride to the house, causing the Queen considerable uneasiness, an order was given that none but those belonging to her Majesty's suite should pass the lodge, every information relative to her Majesty being obtained there. At ten o'clock the following bulletin was issued.:—

"No material change has taken place in her Majesty's symptoms since the morning."

The greatest alarm was felt on Saturday; but at five o'clock in the evening, her Majesty's counsel, who had been all day in attendance, left Brandenburgh-house, and the physicians were of opinion that the disorder had begun to abate. On this assurance Mr. Brougham set off to attend his professional duties at York; but during Saturday eveening there were threatening relapses of the symtoms, and the bulletins of Sunday gave little hopes of her recovery, whille the general report agitated the public mind with the most serious apprehensions that the disorder would certainly terminate fatally. The Lord Mayor called at Branderburgh-house on Saturday afternoon, between three and four o'clock. He was introduced to a number of the Queen's friends and her physicians, and at four o'clock took his leave, with an official account of her Majesty's health. On his Lordships's arrival in the city, he caused it to be stuck up in front of the Mansion-house and crowds were soon collected round the place, being anxious to learn the state of the Queen.

The bulletin of Monday morning was more exhilirating. It was as follows;—

"The Queen has had some relief during the night, and the state of her Majesty is more favourable to-day.

Brandenburgh-house, 10 o'clock a. m.

The reports during Monday continued to be equally auspicious. At half past two, on Monday, Dr. Baillie arrived at Brandenburgh-house in a post-chaise and four. A messenger had been despatched for him on Sunday, who arrived at his country seat, in Dunsborn in Gloucestershire (90 miles from London) early on Monday morning. The Doctor set off about five o'clock, and scarcely allowed himself a moment's rest till he reached her Majesty's house. After a consultation with Dr. Ainslie, he was introduced into her Majesty's chamber. No bulletin was issued until eleven in the evening. It is understood that her Majesty enjoyed some sleep in the course of the afternoon from which she appeared to be much refreshed. In the course of the day she was able to take a small quantity of Indian arrow-root two or three times, and retained it on her stomach: she was also enabled to take her medicine in the afternoon, and this she likewise retained. Feeling hereself somewhat relieved, she expressed a wish to be taken out of bed, and placed sitting up in an arm chair. Her wish was complied with and her Majesty was out of bed when Doctor Baillie was introduced. She soon laid down again, and we are happy to state she suffered no inconvenience from the exertion. The enquiries both at Hammersmitth and at Cambridge-house were numerous, including persons of the highest rank. The words of the Bulletin were "her Majesty's symptoms continue favourable." It was signed by M. Baillie, H. Ainslie, W. G Maton, Pelham Warren, and Henry Holland. The anxiety to obtain intelligence regarding the state of her Majesty's health was intense throughout the whole of Monday. The first bulletin gave unfeigned pleasure to the inhabitants of the metropolis. Still the public mind was not relieved from the fears by which it had been oppressed. In order to allay this intense anxiet, placards were posted on the door of her Majesty's residence in South Audley-street, signed by the Lord Mayor, and dated from the Mansion-house. About nine in evening Cambridge-house was completely surrounded, the steps were crowded by several

well dressed individuals, some of whom had been sitting there two hours previously, and had expressed their determination to remain until it was published.

The following bulletins, issued in the course of Tuesday, prepared the public in some measure for the fatal result :—

" Her Majesty has passed the night without sleep, but her symptoms are not worse than yesterday.

" *Branderburgh house, Tuesday Morning, 9 o'clock.*

" Her Majesty's physicians are of opinion that no improvement has taken place in her Majesty since the last account."

" *Branderburgh house, one o'clock.*

" In the course of this morning her Majesty has suddenly become much worse.

" *Branderburgh house four o'cloch p. m.*

" The following bulletin, announcing the fatal termination of her Majesty's illness, was issued from Branderburgh-house at eleven o'clock and was posted at Cambridge-house, South Audley-street, at half past twelve :—

" Her Majesty departed this life at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock this night.

Branderburgh house, Aug. 7, 11 o'clock p. m.

The intelligence was received by the crowds collected about the house with the most heartfelt expressions of sorrow.—The following is a copy of Lord Hood's note to the Lord Mayor, announcing the melancholy event of the demise of her Majesty :—

" Lord Hood has a duty to perform—a painful duty ;—It is to report the death of the Queen, twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock.

Branderburgh-house, August 7, 1821,

The shock through the household was violent ; almost to stupefaction. A Moorish domestic of her Majesty burst, half frantic, into the vestibule ; and at the same instant, loud and lengthened shrieks from the female servants, as they rushed towards each other from their several apartments, rendered all explanation unnecessary to the horror-struck spectators. The cry of alarm was succeeded by a long and fearful pause. It was a pause of death-like silence—of a silence which every one dreaded to break. Even to the last fatal moment, spite of evidence to the contrary, all had hoped, and many had trusted, that she, their friend and mistress ! would recover. The sobs of the women were loud and unrestrained ; the men covered their faces with their hands and wept. It was long before any thing like regularity could be restored. For some time all distinctions of rank appeared to be at an end ; in this instance, the most eminent individuals present were seen walking about the house, forgetting to claim, and scarcely receiving, any thing like ready attention from their own servants. At length the necessity of making certain arrangements, produced the restoration (in some degree) of order,

At an early hour on Tuesday morning her Majesty's friends and servants were impressed with a full conviction of her speedy recovery. It would appear, however, that the expectations of the Queen herrself were not so sanguine : for when Mr. Wilde requested leave to attend his professional duties on the Western Circuit, the Royal patient intimated her wish that he should remain. About noon her Majesty endured considerable pain, but her resolution did not forsake her even in her dying hour, and, if she suffered severely, she suffered without a murmur. Opiates were administered, and for some time they had a consoling effect; but, at two o'clock, increased inflammation was visible to every one, and the post haste attendance of the physicians was desired. Drs. Baillie, Maton, and Holland first arrived, and, under their direction, the bulletin dated four o'clock was put forth—Dr Ainslie & Dr. Warren presented themselves immediately after. At four o'clock Mr. Wilde was summoned to her Majesty's chamber. At that time a marked alteration—an alteration which could scarcely be mistaken—had taken place in her appearance. the illustrious sufferer herself seemed perfectly aware of the change ; and, amid the tears of all who surrounded her spoke with calmness and with resignation of her approaching dissolution. She thanked her friends for the care they had bestowed upon her ; lamented her inability to reward their kindness as it deserved ; and expressed the most perfect conviction, that in a few hours she should cease to need their attention. She commended her soul with humility, but with confidence, to her Creator ; and trusted to meet that justice in another world which had been denied to her in this.—Her Majesty adverted also to some highly important and interesting facts, with which we are not as yet fully favored, and upon which we decline, therefore, for the present to enter. From four until seven o'clock the Queen continued gradually to grow worse. Just before eight she sunk for a short time into a doze. Soon after the eye became fixed, the muscle grew rigid, and a stupor ensued, from which her Majesty never awoke. At twentyfive minutes past ten o'clock, after an entire absence of sense and faculty of more than two hours, nature gave up the contest, and, almost without a struggle, the Queen of England expired.

The following are some further particulars, differiug, however, in some respects from the foregoing details, of the last moments of this illustrious Personage .—Drs. Ainslie and Warren arrived soon after four o'clock, and a long consultation was held. About five o'clock her Majesty suffered a very considerable increase of inflammation, attended by violent spasms of the most alarming nature. Dr. Lushington and Mr. Douglas Kinnaird arrived, and remained for some time—A messenger from his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex brought a letter, to which an immediate answer was returned. At eight o'clock the Doctors decided upon remaining for the night, or till some decisive alterations should have taken place. The greatest alarm was visible in every countenance, and no person was suffered to approach the house but those connected with the household. A messenger from the Duchess of Kent, to make enquiries, was informed that her Majesty was in the most anxious and alarming state. The Queen had several times during the day expressed her conviction that she should not recover, and declared herself piously resigned to the will of Providence. Between nine and ten o'clock symptoms of approaching dissolution became apparent to all the persons in attendance. They continued to increase till twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock, when, grasping Lady Ann Hamilton's arm, and exclaiming " God Almighty bless you," her Majesty expired almost without a struggle, in the arms of that Lady and of Lady Hood. The other persons present were ; Lord Hood, Alderman Wood and his son, the Rev. Mr. John Wood, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, the Barrister, Mr. Austin, and the five physicians.

The Times says—" We understand that her Majesty, not long before she became insensible ; declared that to die was happiness to her ; that ever since she had first arrived in England her enemies had, by plots and conspiracies, endeavoured to destroy her :—' and at last,' said her Majesty ; ' they have destroyed me ! but I forgive them ; I die in peace with all mankind.' Calling the servant, Mariette Brune, to her bedside, she said—' your sister Demont has done me great injury ; her wickedness has been very great ; but tell her that I forgive—tell her that with my dying breath I forgive her."

Messengers with dispatches were immediately sent to the Earl of Liverpool and other public functionaries, and the physicians retired, with the exception of Dr. Holland, who remained in attendance as household physician, as did also Lady Ann Hamilton.

In about an hour after the death of her Majesty, the servants were admitted to see the body. The alteration of features was so great, that several of them could scarcely believe it was their late mistress—She was sensible to the last and gave directions for her interment. She expressed a decided wish for her remains to be conveyed to Germany, and interred in the same vault with her gallant father and her brother—Longer, the black, whom her Majesty brought from the Brazils, (an orphan) is inconsolable, and refuses to take food. Young Austin is overwhelmed with grief, and indeed every member of the family.

The sensation produced in the vicinity of her Majesty's residence was deep beyond description. At midnight lights were moving in the windows of every house in the village of Hammersmith ; the streets were filled by persons running to and fro, whither, or why, they scarcely knew ; and circles, collected round the door of every dwelling, discussed the dreadful event of the night with interest painfully acute. " The Queen *is* gone," was the observation with which each met his fellow—" Paece be to her soul!" was the fervent prayer of thousands ! The Hammersmith church bell tolled from two to three in the morning, and again from eight to nine. On Wednesday morning the colours of Hammersmith church wese hoisted half mast high, and the whole of the houses in that village and in Kensington were very closely shut.

An express was sent off on Tuesday night to his Majesty, informing him of the decease of his Queen. The circumstance was made known to the Home Department Office by a letter, addressed to the Under Secretary of State, and sent by a special messenger.

Dr. Lushington wrote to the Earl of Liverpool on Wednesday morning about eleven o'clock, from Cambridge house, respecting the necessity of some arraagement taking place relative to the disposition of her Majesty's remains. The noble Earl transmitted a letter on the receipt of Dr. Lushinton's communication and invited him and Mr. Wilyde to Fife house, to which place they set not at half-past twelve o'clock. At one, a messenger was sent to Measrs. France and Bantiugs, the King's upholsterers, of Pall-mall, to attend at Cambridge-house, for the purpose of receiving orders for the coffin of her Majesty, and the funeral paraphernalia. At twenty minutes past one, a gentleman arrived from France and Bantings, and waited the return of Dr. Lushington from Lord

Liverpool's. Alderman Wood and Mr. Hieronymous, her Majesty's steward, left Hammersmith for London on Wednesday morning, about eleven o'clock, and having given directions to the different tradesmen, returned again at one.. The surgeon and two of her Majesty's physicians returned on Wednesday morning to Brandenburgh-house, for the purpose of being present during the opening of her Majesty's body, and preparing it for its being placed in the coffin. It has been proposed that her Majesty's body should lie in state; but it is not yet positively determined. We understand that a report of her Majesty's disorder will be made in a day or two by the physicians, and the appearance of the body on being opened.

Her Majesty was Caroline Amelia, daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, by her Hoyal Highness Augusta, eldest sister of his late most gracious Majesty George III. She was born 17th May, 1768, and on the 6th April, 1795, married his present Majesty George IV, then Prince of Wales, by whom she had one daughter, the late lamented Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Cobourg.

On Wednesday morning the following Supplement to the Gazette of Tuesday was published;

"WHITEHALL, AUGUST 8, 1821.

"Yesterday evening, at twenty minutes after ten o'clock, the Queen departed this life, after a short but painful illness, at Brandenburgh-house, Hammersmith."

The bells of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and other churches, were tolled during Wednesday morning.

The different theatres were shut in the evening orders for that purpose having been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office, after Mr. Thomas, of that office, had an interview with Mr. Hob-house, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. About half-past two P. M. all the Cabinet Ministers in town met at the Home-office, and at four, Mr. Dykes, the King's messenger, set off for Ireland with dispatches for his Majesty. The intelligence of the Queen's demise had been previously transmitted to Lord Sidmouth by Mr. Hobhouse, in a despatch forwarded between one and two in the mourning.

It is understood that Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde attended Lord Liverpool on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of showing the will, and taking instructions as to the funeral of her Majesty. All that has transpired is, that his lordship said he should give orders to prepare a squadron to convey her Majesty's body to Brunswick,, according to the request in her will. The executors to her Majesty's will are Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, the Marquis Antaldi, and Signor Felice. The two Foreigners are men of the highest respectablility; the first a man of letters, the second a judge; they are both from Pesaro.

By her Majesty's will she directs that Cambridge-house shall be sold, and the purchase-money paid to Mr. William Anstin, it being confidently expected, by her legal advisers. that she had an equitable claim on Government to provide her a house. The first instalment on the purchase had been paid by her Majesty, and the two next, amounting to £12 000, are guaranteed by the house of Messrs. Ransom and Co. Her claims under the will of her mother, the Duchess of Brunswick, whatever they may amount to, she also leaves to Mr. William Austin, and she makes him her residuary legatee. She directs a sealed box, which she describes, to be transmitted to a merchant in the city, to whom she owed £4300. It is supposed to contain her diamonds. She bequeaths £500 each to Lord and Lady Hood. She leaves a picture of herself to Lady Ann Hamilton, one to the Marquis Antaldi, one to the Signor Felice, and one to Mr. William Austin. She leaves to Doctor Lushington her coach and a picture. She leaves to Hieronimus her barouchette and her linen; and to the sister of Demont all her wearing apparel. Her Italian property is not alluded to, as that was previously settled by a notarial deed. She directs that her body shall not be opened, nor laid in state; and that she should be buried by the side of her father and brother, at Brunswick. The body to be sent off in three days. The following inscription to be engraven on her tombstone: "To the memory of Caroline of Brunswick. the injured Queen of England.',

There are two codicils to the will, containing tokens of affection to her domestics.

The Queen was put in the cedar coffin on Thursday night, about ten o'clock. It was lined with white satin cushions. Mr. Holroyd, attended by some of his men, repaired on Friday evening to Brandenburgh-house, by order of the Board of Works, for the purpose of soldering down the leaden coffin in which the cedar shell, containing the Royal corpse, is placed. The melancholy task was performed in the presence of Mr. Alderman Wood and some of her Majesty's upper domestics. Tho body, we are told, had not undergone so great a change as might have been expected from the nature of her Majesty's disorder. After the body was thus for ever shut from human eye, a black pall was thrown over the coffin.

On Friday evening the workmen of Messrs. Bailey and Saunders, the King's upholsterers, commenced covering the whole of the vestibule and entrance-hall of Brandenburgh-house with black cloth. Mr. Bailey attended the same day, and took the dimensions of a large room on the ground floor, for the purpose of fitting it up as the state apartment, into which the body of her Majesty was removed on Sunday. In this room there is a bier, over which a canopy is erected; the walls and floor are covered with black cloth, and relieved with fringe and different heraldic ornaments. Chandeliers and wax candles haug pendent from the ceiling. The body will lie in state until the day of its removal to Harwich, which is not yet fixed. On Friday avening the lead coffin was soldered up, in the presence of the household and executors of her late Majesty. The external coffin was conveyed to Brandenburgh-house on Monday morning. The coffin is now cempletely finished, except the plate, which is not yet fastened on the lid. The plate is very large and massive, about a quarter of an inch in thickness. gilt and burnished. The following is the inscription:

Depositum
Serenissimi, Principessæ,
"Carolinæ Ameliæ Elizabethæ,"
Dei Gratia Reginæ Consortis,
Augustissimi Potentissimi Monarchæ
Georgii Quarti:
Dei Gratia Britaniarum, Regis Fidei
Defensoris, Regis, Hanoveræ Ac Brunsvici,
At Luneburgi Ducis.
Obiit VII. Die Mensis Augusti,
Anno Domini MDCCCXXI.
Ætatis Suæ LIV.

A Special Court of common Council was summoned for Monday, by order of the Lord Mayor.. The object of the Meeting, we understand, is to propose some arrangement relative to accompanying the remains of her late Majesty through the city, on her way to Harwich. The funeral procession will stop at Ingatestone and Wihtam, so as to reach Harwich the third day. The ships of war appointed to convey the Royal corpse to Germany are arrived at Harwich.

(FROM THE TIMES OF THURSDAY)

When at the beginning of last week, her Majesty's illness first assumed a serious character, Dr. Holland requested her permission to send for another physician, observing, that whatever might he his own individual skill aud attention, yet the public would necessarily expect in the case of a Queen, that every possible aid should be had recourse to. Her Majesty answered with a smile to the following effect;" My Dear Doctor, do what you please; if it will be relief to your own mind to call in assistance, do so; but do not do it for my sake; I have no wish to live; I wonld rather die." Indeed, from the first moment that her Majesty was assured of the very serious nature of her indisposition, she clung to the assurance with joy and gratitude, and listened with a reluctant ear to the hopes of recovery which her physicians and friends held out to her from time to time. "Why do you wish me to live?" she exclaimed on one occasion in the early part of the illness;" life to me can be nothing but a series ot sorrows and persecutions: I shall be much happier in another world than in this." It was observed, that she desponded too much; that public opinion was in her favour, and would make her amends for all her sufferings. Her Majesty asked "What public opinion had done for her.?" It was answered that it had defeated that late dreadful attempt to ruin her—the bill of pains and penalties. Her reply was prompt and firm," What am I the better for the failure of that bill? If it had passed, I should have been degraded; and what is my situation now? I have indeed the empty title of Queen; but am I Queen of England? Have I the privileges, the power, the dignities of a Queen of England? No, no: I am a mere private person; I am not Queen of England." It will be recollected that on Friday last the symptoms of her Majesty's disorder had become very alarming, and the physicians had scarcely any hope of her recovery. She received the announcement of her danger with admirable calmness and composure; and shortly afterwards proceeded to make her will. There was an air of cheerfulness about her after she had signed it, which induced one of her professional advisers (we understand, Mr. Brougham) to express a hope that she felt herself easier and better. Her Majesty answered," Ch! no, my dear Mr. Brougham, I know I shall die, and I do not at all regret it," Mr. Brougham said that he was of a different opinion, and expected her Majesty to recover, but added, that the step she had just taken was perfectly proper in case of accident. Her Majesty persisted in saying, that she knew she was dying. In the course of the evening she took occasion to say," I do not know whether I shall suffer bodily pain in dying, but I can assure you that I shall quit this world without regret: I have no great reason to be attached to life.

On Saturday and Sunday, in spite of some favorable symptoms which inspired the physicians with hope, she still expressed her fi conviction that she should die, She seem feel pleasure in talking on the suhject joiced in anticipating her release fr her escape from the malice of She said, that in this world, land or abroad, the rancour would always beset her: a another world she could l justice. She expressed the she was so little able to rew servants who had stood by h ties; but hoped that Gove

let them want. She declared herself warmly grateful, and hoped her gratitude would be made known to that generous portion of the people of England whose support of her had been most steady when most wanted, and who had never been frightened from her cause either by the power or the calumny of her oppressors "England," said her Majesty, "has certainly been to me a land of sorrow and persecution, but I know how to love those faithful English, who have always sympathized with my sorrow, and have done all in their power to defeat the malice of my persecutors." It was on this occasion that she observed that her enemies had been for years plotting and conspiring to destroy her: "at last," said she, "they have destroyed me, but I forgive them. I die in peace with all mankind." Shortly after, she sent for Marietto Brune, to whom she declared her perfect forgiveness of her sister's (Demont's) cruel falsehoods.

On Monday night, it will be remembered, that her physicians seemed to consider her Majesty out of danger: she was informed of their opinion, but insisted that they were mistaken, adding, she felt she was dying, and thought she should die before nine o'clock the next evening. It is not improbable that her Majesty then felt the symptoms of incipient mortification. She sent for Mr. Wilde, who was in attendance, & added a codicil to her will; we believe it related to the place of her interment. Her first wish was to be buried in the same grave with her daughter, but, added she, "I can have little hope that the Government will grant this wish: I desire, therefore, to be buried in the same vault with my father and brother at Brunswick." When her Majesty had signed this codicil, she began to coverse at considerable length with Mr. Wilde: the physicians fearing that conversation might disturb, her, wished to withdraw Mr. Wilde from the room, and that gentleman, from the same motive, was anxious to go but her Majesty begged him to stay, "I thank my physicians," said she, "for their kind intentions: they mean nothing but what is right; but they do not understand my character. They think that it agitates me to talk of death: they are mistaken; to me, who have little pleasure in the past, and no prospect of future tranquillity in this life, it is a pleasure to contemplate my approaching death; and why may I not speak what I feel?" All these observations were made with such sweetness of manner and such calmness of tone, as to make an impression never to be effaced from the minds of those who were present. The night between Monday and Tuesday was passed without sleep, owing it is believed, to that restless anxiety which usually accompanies the process of mortification. On Tuesday afternoon about one, she again sent for Mr. Wilde and Dr. Lushington, and again conversed on her usual topics. Alluding to the few friends who had remained constant to her to the last, and for whom she expressed the most grateful regard, she took occasion to observe, that her adversaries had put in practise two modes of separating worthy people from her society one was to deter them from visiting her by propagating the most atrocious calumnies against her and them, the second was, when they saw her surrounded by persons of honour, to endeavour, by anonymous letters, and by all means in their power, to posion her mind against them, in order to induce her to break with them. "Against the [illegible]t mode of attack said her Majesty," I could [illegible]no help; the second plan I soon detected, [illegible]efore defeated." She then alluded to [illegible]e of opening the boby after death, [illegible]he saw no occasion for the opera[illegible] and wished it not to be done. [illegible]t she might not be made a [illegible]eath." "There has been," [illegible]ly," quite enough of that [illegible]les, there are persons who [illegible] when alive, who may have [illegible]ne when dead, and there is [illegible]atisfying their curiosity."

She then again adverted with great regret to her inability to bestow adequate compensations on her servants, or remembrances on her friends; but said their servicees and kindnesses were deeply written on her heart. Mr. Wilde then left her for some time.

About four o'clock an access of fever came on, which, operating on a frame almost already exhausted, produced for a short time a greater exaltation of spirits than she had yet manifested: during this period she expressed herself with more vehemence of manner, but still with the same forbearance of language, touching the cruel conspiracies of her inveterate foes; but the fever soon subsided, and she recovered her usual gentle tone, her usual calm and firm demeanor, she was again all resignation to the will of God. A drowsiness then came on, which lasted till about eight o'clock; when she suddenly awoke, and observing by her bed-side Dr. Holland, who during her illness had often expressed a hope of her recovery, said, with a smile and accent of the greatest sweetness, "Well, my dear Doctor, what do you think now?"

Her Majesty soon afterwards became insensible, but remained alive for above two hours, showing by her breathing a vigour of the lungs and of the heart which the physicians said exceeded any case they had ever witnessed. At length, at twenty-five minutes past ten, her heroic and persecuted spririt fled to the region of truth, and justice, and peace. The anguish of her friends, the agony of her servants, we have before described; and have only to add, that the physicians betrayed emotions of grief not often seen among the professional attendants of a death-bed.

(*Liverpool Courier Aug.* 15.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF HER LATE MAJESTYS REMAINS.

Yesterday morning a great part of the population of the Metropolis was in motion, to pay the last respect to the remains of the Queen, before they were transported for ever from a country which has been the scene of her persecution and her triumph. The people had been studiously kept in the dark, as to the course the procession was to take, perhaps with a view of giving that appearance of desertedness to the funeral which her enemies so evidently laboured to give to her Majesty's dwelling during her life. The anxiety of the people, however, to obtain the information that was withheld from them, was the means of shewing the interest which they felt. The state of the weather was such as would have scared mere idle spectators. The morning was unusually dark, and rain falling without intermission, added to the gloom which the solemn affair of the day was calculated to create.

The only information which the public had obtained, as to the direction which the corpse was to take, was contained in the letter from Mr. Hobhouse to the Sheriffs of London, which we published. The information contained in that letter was however, merely negative; viz. that the Royal corpse should not pass through the city.

All the shops and houses were shut; and every person, both in Hammersmith and Kensington, who appeared at their doors and windows, were in mourning; even inmates of the little cottages near Brandenburgh-house had made an effort to pay this humble but genuine tribute of respect to her late Majesty. A house at Kensington attracted much attention, from the circumstance of the whole front, windows and all, being covered with black. On inquiry, we found that it was the residence of Mr. Cobbett.

HYDE PARK CORNER.

Before six o'clock, a crowd assembled at Hyde Park-corner, both within the Parks and in the roads. The anxiety of the people, as to the course the Funeral Procession would take, was here most strikingly displayed. The crowd were unwilling to depart from a place where here was a favourable chance of joining or viewing the Procession; but there was the greatest agitation and alarm lest the Procession should pass another way.

About ten minutes before seven, a hearse with four post horses made its appearance, and drove rapidly towards Hammersmith. Several mourning coaches drove also in the same direction. We should have mentioned, however, that before this time, as some interruption had taken place at the turnpikegate, the people, apparently fearful lest any obstruction might be thrown in the way of the Procession which was expected, forced the gate off its hinges, and laid it aside, notwithstanding the resistance which the toll-keeper, of course, made to this proceeding.

About seven o'clock Mr. Sheriff Waithman arrived in his carriage, to be ready to fall in with the Procession should it come in that direction. The carriage was set up with the horses' heads towards Piccadilly. It will be needless to detail the various reports which were, from time to time, spread among the people in this direction.

About eight o'clock, a gentleman, in a military cloak, made his appearance, followed by a footman, and proceeded through Hyde Park towards Kensington. The crowd, supposing that he had some connexion with the Funeral, followed him into the Park in great numbers; and the toll-keeper took occasion to refix his gate on its hinges. A great number of persons were now drawn off towards Kensington, where the Procession was stopped for a considerable time, from causes that will be detailed below.

HAMMERSMITH.—GOVERNMENT PREPARATIONS.—PROTEST OF EXECUTORS.

Mr. Bailey, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, whom his Majesty's Government has appointed Conductor of her Majesty's Funeral Procession, left his house at half-past four o'clock, preceded by thirteen mourning coaches and six, a hearse and eight horses, with the various funeral habiliments and paraphernalia, and arrived between five and six o'clock at Brandenburgh House. Sir George Nayler, as Clarenceux King of Arms, arrived by six o'clock, attended by Mr. Hood, the Herald; they were ushered into the state apartment, and a scene of a very extraordinary nature took place soon afterwards, which we shall faithfully detail in its proper place.

A little after six o'clock, Dr. Lushington arrived; Mr. Wilde, Mr. Brougham, Alderman Wood, Mr. Hobhouse, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Thomas (acting for Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chmberlain's Office), Dr. Holland, Lieutenants Flynn and Howmam, Count Vassali, &c., were present in the state apartment.

At six o'clock precisely a squadron of the Oxford Blues, under the command of Captain Bouverie, arrived, from their barracks, Regent's Park, which they left at a quarter before five o'clock, at Brandenburgh House, and rode up the avenue from the lodge, and formed into a line in front of the house. The crowd expressed considerable displeasure on the entrance of the soldiers; bnt they acted with great forbearance, and took no notice of it. The gates of Brandenburgh House were closed, and kept by Perry, one of the officers of Bow-street, attended by a number of patrol, who prevented the entrance of persons unconnected with the solemn ceremony into the grounds, and admitted only those whose names were on a list. Hammersmith was thronged with crowds of persons of all classes, who had arrived from London. Every vehicle, from a coach and four to a cart, were in requisition.

Every house and shop was shut up. The church bell tolled to minute time, and minute guns were fired from the bank of the Thames opposite Brandenburgh House. It rained all the morning without cessation. The London Committee, who rode on horseback, with hatbands, and white batons or wands in their hands, the ends of which were covered with crape, were wet to the skin by the time they reached Hammersmith. The Hammersmith Committee were on horseback, and attired the same as the former. The London Committee was headed by Mr. Hume, Mr. Hobhouse, and Mr. S. Whitbread; and the Hammersmith by Mr. Gomme, the Churchwarden, and Mr. Bowling. The carriages were admitted into the avenue leading from the lodge to the house, by Perry the officer. At half-past seven o'clock orders were issued by Mr. Bailey, for every person to be in readiness to depart with the procession, and he went into the state room and gave directions to the Lord Chamberlain's Officers to deliver up the body to the persons in waiting, who would carry it to the hearse. The persons whose names are above-mentioned (except Mr. Wilde) were in the state room at this period. Dr. Lushington stepped forth and addressed Sir G. Nayler and Mr. Bailey.

It may be as well to give the names of the persons present in the State Room, and their situations. Sir George Nayler stood, in his State dress, at the foot of her Majesty's coffin; on his right was Mr. Hood, the Herald, holding in his hand the directionsfrom his Majesty's Government, authorizing him to remove the body. On each side of the entrance of the state apartment stood the Officers of the Lord Chamberlain (Grooms of the Great Chamber), Messers. Nost, Gardner, and Seymour, in plain dress, black, not in their State attire. On each side of the body were arranged Mr. Brougham, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. S. Whitbread, Mr. Thomas, Dr. Holland, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Chippenden, the Assistant Conductor, ald. Wood, Rev. Mr. Wood, her Majesty's Chaplain, Count Vassali, &c. On the body of her Majesty being demanded from her Executor,

Dr. Dushington spoke to the following effect:

"Sir George Nayler and Mr. Bailey—You know what has already taken place upon the subject of her late Majesty's interment; you know what has been the expressed with of her late Majesty's executors upon the necessity of delay for the purpose of making preparations for so long a journey; and also upon the disgraceful conduct that has been persisted in by his Majesty's Government (in such direct opposition to the known will of her late Majesty), in forcing into the funeral procession a great body of soldiers. I enter my solemn protest against the removal of her Majesty's body, in right of the legal power which is vested in me by her late Majesty, as executor. Proper arrangements for the funeral, & the long journey, and voyage by sea, have not been made; there has not been time for it; aud I command that the body be not removed till the arrangements suitable to the rank and dignity of the deceased are made."

Mr. Bailey.—I have orders from Government to remove the body, which is now in the custody of the Lord Chamberlain; I must do my duty. The body must be removed.

Dr. Lushington.—Touch the body at your peril. You have no power to act contrary to the will of her Majesty's executors; and they do their duty by protesting against such an usurpation.

Mr. Bailey.—You do not mean to use violence and prevent by force the removal of the body, I trust, Dr. Lushington?

Dr. Lushington.—I shall use no violence myself.

Mr. Bailey.—Nor recognize it in others!

Dr. Lushington.—I shall neither assist in, nor recommend violence; nor shall I join the procession in my official character of executor, but merely go as a private individual, to show my respect for her Majesty.

Mr. Bailey.—Very well, Sir: I shall discharge my duty firmly, and I trust properly.

After the above conversation had passed, the Procession was arranged.

PROCESSION.

Twelve Horse Soldiers (Blues) two and two.

First Carriage.

Page. Mourning Couch and six, containing the Servants of her Majesty's Chamberlain and Longes, the Black. Page.

Second Carriage

Page. Mourning Coach and six, containing Mr. Wild's male and female Servants, and a Servant of Sir G. Nayler. Page.

Third Carriage,

Page. Mourning Coach and six. containiug——Thomas, Esq. of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and a Gentleman in the same department. Page.

Two Soldiers on horseback.

His Majesty's Eight Deputy Marshals, two and two, in state on horseback:

Mr. Cubb, Mr. Shelton.
Mr. Knapman, Mr. Birch.
Mr. Anderson, Mr. Tyer.
Mr. Jolly, Mr. Gillers.

Twelve Pages on horseback, and Two with black cloaks and hat-bands.

Her late Majesty's State Corriage with six Horses:

Containing Sir George Nayler, in his stale dress, as Clarenceux,

King of Arms, accompanied by Mr. Hood, the Herald; Sir George carried the Crown and Cushion from the State apartment to the door; and having got into the carriage they were placed on his lap, by the Herald, who afterwards took a seat by his side, with their backs to the horses. The Cushion was about two feet long and one foot wide—black velvet, eeged with gold fringe, and a large gold tassel on each of the four corners. It was the Imperial Crown which was carried upon the Cushion. Two of her Majesty's State Servants behind the carriage.

Squadron of Horse, two and two, attended by the Commanding Officer.

Pages. Hearse, with eight black horses Pages.

The Royal Arms were affixed on each side of the hearse, and each horse was decorated with an escutcheon. Porters in black were on each side of the two leading horses. At the end of the hearse was an Imperial Crown with the letters C. R. The Body was carried from the State apartments and placed in the hearse at a quarter before eight o'clock precisely. The horses in the hearse and the coaches were decorated with large black feathers.

Four Soldiers, two and two.

Trumpeter.

Eighteen Soldiers, two and two.

Page. Fourth Mourning Coach and six, in which was Lord Hood, her Majesty's Chamberlain. Page.

Page. Fifth Mourning Coach and six, containing Lady Hood and Lady Hamilton. Page.

Page. Sixth Mourning Coach, containing Dr. Lushington and his Lady. Page.

Seventh Mourning Coach, prepared for Mr. and Mrs. Wilde.

While this coach stopped up the road at the door of Brandenburgh-house, Mr. Wilde was frequently called for. A message was sent from Mr. Wilde, who was in the State apartment, that he wished to see Mr. Bailey; this Gentleman immediately went to Mr. Wilde, and, on his entering the apartment, Mr. Wilde presented him with a written Protest against the removal of her Majesty's body. He then addressed Mr. Bailey in very warm language, declaring the conduct pursued by his Majesty's Ministers to be most disgraceful, as well as illegal. He declared that the body was taken by force against the will of the executors, and called upon Mr. Bailey to give him some information as to where he intended to take the procession—by what route—and where was the destination?

Mr. Bailey complained that every impediment was thrown in the way of the persons whose duty it was to attend the removal of the body. He then took out of his pocket a paper, and read from it the route of the procession. "The funeral cavalcade to pass from the gate at Brandenburgh-house through Hammersmith, to turn round by Kensington Gravel Pits, near the Church, into the Uxbridge-road, to Bays water from thence to Tyburn Turnpike, down the Edgware-road, along the Newroad to Islington, down the City-road, along Old-street, Mileend, to Romford, &c. A squadron of Oxford Blues, from Brandenburgh-house to attend the procession; a squadron of the 4th Light Dragoons from Romford to Chelmsford; another squadron of the same Regiment from Chelmsford to Colchester; another escort from Colchester to Harwich, where a Guard of Honour is in waiting."

Mr. Wilde declared that he would not go in the procession in the route mentioned by Mr. Bailey, nor sheuld the body be taken, except by force; and, when the body stopped at the first stage, he, probably, should be there to exercise his legal right as Executor (which was snperior to any usurped power then exercised by the Officers employed by his Majesty's Ministers,) to have the body removed according to his own will and that of her late Majesty, without squadrons of soldiers.

Mr. Bailey said that his orders were imperative, and that nothing should prevent him doing his duty. He would take upon himself the peril of removing the body.

In the carriage which was assigned for Mr. and Mrs. Wilde, Mr. Bailey placed several of the inferior servants of her Majesty's household. It was reported that the Gentlemen who arranged the procession, on the part of the Home Department, had refused to allow Mr. Alderman Wood to attend in one of the carriages, as a mourner. This report, which, upon inquiry, we are bound in justice to say, we believe to be entirely without foundation, created feelings and strong expressions of discontent amongst the crowds assembled.

Page. 8th Mourning Coach and six, containing Mr. Alderman Wood and Count Vassali. Page.

Page, 9th Mourning Carriage and Six, containing Captain Hesse and Mr. Wilson, (son of Sir Robert), her late Majesty's Equerries, with the Rev. Mr. Wood, her Majesty's Chaplain, and Mr. W Austin. Page.

Page. 10th Mourning Coach and Six, containing Lieuts. Howard and Flynn, with two other Gentlemen belonging to the Household. Page.

Page. 11th Mourning Coach and Six contained Mr. Hieronymus, her Majesty's Steward, Mariette Brune (Demont's Sister), Lady Hood's Female Servant, and Lady A. Hamilton. Page.

Page. 12th Mourning Coach and Six contained Her Majesty's three Pages, Mr. Milburn, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Nicolini. Page.

13th Mourning Coach contained Mr. Bailey and two other Gentlemen, who will accompay the Procession to Brunswick, and see the last rites performed over the Body of her Majesty, according to his instructions from the British Government.

A Carriage with a Servant, containing the luggage belonging to the different persons in the Cavalcade.

The Carriages of different Gentlemen, the friends of her late Majesty, followed.

The Committees of Hammersmith and London, Two and two.

The hamlet of Hammersmith, as the procession passed up the Broadway, presented a striking spectacle. The windows of the houses were filled in every part, chiefly with females, all in the deepest mourning, and a great number of men had climbed upon the roofs, and even upon the chimneys, so great was the anxiety to obtain a view of the procession. On each side of the road vehicles of every kind were drawn up, and seats or standing places on them were purchased eagerly. at from one to three shillings. The owners of some of the carts and waggons had provided canopies of carpet or sail cloth, which protected the occupiers of seats from the rain, and the men made a very considerable sum by their speculation. The space between the carriagesand the houses was completely filled with spectators on foot, many of whom were without umbrellas, or any other than their ordinary covering; but the heavy rain which continued to fall the whole of the morning did not dismay them. We saw hundreds of women, of all ages standing patiently beneath the pelting shower, and beering, without a murmur, the rude assault to which they were every minute subject from the want of common tenderness on the part of the men.

As the procession moved along it was regarded by the assembled multitude with mournful earnestness. The great majority of the female spectators were in tears, and many wept aloud as they took their last view of the hearse. The fair inhabitants of the hamlet evinced the strongest sensibility upon this melancholy occasion. They were seen at their windows gazing with tearful eyes upon the solemn spectacle, and many were heard to sob aloud, apparently in the greatest agony of grief.

When the head of the Procession reached the Broadway, the spectators were gratified with one of the most interesting sights we believe ever witnessed. The children, male and female, of Latimer's charity school, issued from the schoolhouse in their best dresses, wearing crape upon their hats, and each bearing a small whire basket filled with choice flowers. The sides of the basket were covered with crape. The little ones having ranged themselves at the head of the cavalcade in proper order, two and two, they proceeded on, strewing their flowers in the road as they walked along. The extremely neat dresses of the children, with their simple but earnest manner of performing this ceremony, excited the highest admiration and the deepest sympathy. It imparted a degree of painful interest to the scene, that will long be remembered by those who had an opportunity of beholding it.

The children walked bareheaded, and bore the heavy rain with great cheerfulness. When their stock of flowers was exhausted they walked out of the line, and stood at the side of the road until the procession had passed them, when they returned to the School-house.

These children had been furnished withtheir baskets on Monday, and they went round on that day to the principal inhabitants of the hamlet, begged from each a supply of the best flowers in the garden.

The request of the little petitioners was most readily complied with, and an immense quantity was in a short time collected.

The Procession moved through crowds of people, in a solemn manner, as far as Kensington. It thus appeared that it was the intention of the conductors, in pursuance of the orders of the Government, to turn the Procession to the left, through the Gravel-pits to the Oxford-road, whence they might proceed by Tyburn Turnpike and the Edgware road to the end of the New-road; but an unexpected obstacle was found to this arrangement. Two waggons were drawn across the street which led to the Gravel-pits, one of them loaded. The other was a military waggon. By what chance, or for what purpose it was placed there, we have not learned. On the representation of some persons in the suite, the military waggon was speedily removed; but this was no sooner done than another waggon, which was on the other side of the main street, was thrust by the people into the gap. The people seemed determined to resist any attempt to remove these waggons, and continually cried "Through the City! through the City!" There was no attempt at this time to remove the waggons by force. The soldiers, who all along acted with temper, sat quietly on their horses in the places which had been assigned to them in the train.

A messenger was sent from Kensington to Lord Liverpool. Meantime the barrier was increased by the constant accumulation of carts from behind. We hear, but we do not state it from our own knowledge, that there was a trench dug in the upper part of the Gravel-pit-road. The conductor of the procession would not take upon himself the responsibility of moving in any other direction than that laid down in the written direction. The procession reached Kensington at half past nine. It was not till after eleven that it moved on again, in consequence of a message, it was said, from the Earl of Liverpool. This, however, in the crowd and confusion at the time, it was impossible for us to ascertain correctly. The procession then moved on to the gate into Hyde Park, near Kensington, and an attempt was made to pass with the procession into the Park, but this failed, for the people, apprehensive that the hearse would thus be turned out af the direct road-into the New-road and would not pass through the City, shut the gates, and the conductors consented to pass on throgh Kinsington Gore and night-bridge. When the procession reached Hyde Pork corner, we found a troop of the Life Guards drawn up; at whose appearance much di-satisfaction was expressed by the people. The procession then went on to Parklane, but the peaple were so thick, ond so many obstructions were placed in the way, that it was not deemed to pass in that direction. The procession then turned, and entered the Park at the corner gate, and proceeded towards Cumberland-gate, the entrance at the Oxford-street end. The Life Guards were drawn up, six on each side of the gate. Two of them then passed the procession, and rode a-head of the horsemen.

It was at eight o'clock in the morning, when the Procession reached Kensington Church, that public opinion made its first indication. The whole Procession was suspended. The multitude proceeding from the eastwards here assumed a determined attitude. The first object was the seizure of an ammunition waggon, with an escort of the Foot Guards. The soldiers endeavoured to maintain their charge, but the pressure of the crowd rendered their efforts impotent the ammunition waggon was turned into an engine of defensive war. The people were determined not to allow the Royal remains to be smuggled through a bye lane. Woggons, carts, hackney coaches, with the linch pins taken out, were, almost by a talismanic agency, converted into a barrier of obstruction, calculated to prevented the progress to the New-road. After two hours delay, an express having been, it was understood, sent to the Earl of Liverpool, a detachment of the Life Guards, with Sir Robert Baker at their head at full gallop, with sabres drawn, reached the High-street of Kensington at 22 minutes past ten. He, with the millitary officers, reconnoitred the position taken by the people; and they at once perceived that the passage by Kensington Gravel-pits was impossible. When it was announced that the Royal cortege was to proceed the Hyde-park road, the interest of the public feeling was then strenuously directed to prevent its being led into Hyde-park. The cry was for "the City, the City, the City." &c. At the request of Mr, Hume, the ammunition waggon, which was the first seizure, was released by the people.

The Park now presented the spectacle of an immense multitude. As far as the eye could reach the space was covered with umbrellas. Some of the Life Guards rode to and fro, which seemed to excite much displeasure among the crowd, which was testified by hissings and hootings. It was about twelve o'clock that the procession entered the Park.

THE PEOPLE FIRED UPON BY THE MILITARY,

We are sorry to have to communicate the fatal result of the ill-advised steps which his Majesty's Ministers have thought fit to take respecting the procession. The people all along had testified the utmost dissatisfaction at the intention signified of not passing through the City. This dissatisfaction was testified in the loudest manner in Hyde Park, by the immense multitude which was spread over the great area. When the head of the Procession reached Cumberland Gate, about half past 12, a stoppage took place, the people crowded and wedged together at the end of Oxford street and within the gates were not very able or willing to make way. We saw an officer ride down Park-lane for the purpose, as it appeared, of bringing up another body of soldiers. A troop of Horse Guards then appeared and galloped up at full speed towards the gate.

As the Horse Guards advanced towords Cumberland-gate, the people crowded forward and manifested an intention of preventing the hearse from passing through. The Guards, who were not only hissed but pelted with mud and stones, attempted to proceed, but the crowd rushed forward and closed one side of the gate. The soldiers then charged upon the people, and the gate was forced open, but it was again closed for a few moments. The soldiers having at length got through, were again pelted with mud and stones. Some persons attempted to block up the entrance to the Edgware-road, and posts, stones, &c. were torn up for that purpose. The Guards now charged a second time, and many severe wounds were inflicted.—The Riot Act having (as we understand) been read by Sir R, Baker, the Horse-Guards fired upon the people and did serious injury. One of the sufferers is—Honey, a cabinet-maker Compton-street, Soho; he lies at the General Wetherell, Oxford-street, and ha just been recognised by his brother.—Another lies dead at Mr. Lightfoot's surgeon, Oxford-street. An unfortunate man, who had been carried to the Hospital, shortly after died of his wounds. The firing (single shots) lasted four five minutes, during which period it is impossible to describe the distress and confusion which prevailed; men and women were seen running in all directions, endeavouring to avoid the attacks of the soldiers, who brandished their swords, and pushed forward with most determined boldness and intrepidity.

We must here observe, that the Oxford Blues took no part whatever in this attack upon the people—their conduct throughout was highly praiseworthy. The obstructions to the entrance of the Edgware-road having been at length removed, the procession moved forward, but not quietly. The people continued throwing mud and calling out "Piccadilly Butchers!" and "the Blues for ever!" When the procession had got about half-way up the Edgware-road the Life Guards were collected together, and galloped off through a street to the right, amidst the hisses and hooting of the multitude. The Oxford Blues who remained were loudly and repeatedly cheered. The procession now moved quietly along until it reached the New-road, when its quiet was disturbed by the Horse Guards' again making their appearance. Their Officer rode up to and conversed for a short time with Sir R, Baker; he as well as the men who accompanied him were received by the crowd with the usual salutation of groans and hisses; they at length disappeared, and quiet was again restored.

The Procession had now nearly reached that part of the New-road which is intersected by Tottenham-court-road and the Hampstead road, where loud cries were heard of "To the City, to the City!—we have got no Piccadily Butchers here now." The New-road appeared open and unobstructed! but in a few minutes, before the Blues came up, it was completelely blocked up by waggons, carts, hackney coaches, &c. Here the Procession wos halted, and all was again confusion and noise. Sir Robert Baker spoke to the Officer who commanded the Blues, and the men were formed two deep in front of the barricade. The people, however, were resolute, and positively refused to stir an inch; they insisted that her Majesty's body should be conveyed through the City. Sir Robert Baker seemed undecided how to act; but after a long consultation with (we believe) another Magistrate, and the Officer of the party, it was determined that the party should proceed down Tottenham-court-road. This decision of the Magistrates was received with loud and repeated cheers and chapping of hands by the thousands who attended the procession; indeed the people seemed delighted to find that the Royal Body should pass through the City. Their joy was not, however, of long duration, for the procession had not proceeded more than one hundred yards down Tottenham-court-road, when a party of the Foot Guards, headed by an officer on horseback, was seen advancing in the opposite direction. The crowd manifested strong symptoms of dissatisfaction at perceiving this renewed attempt to oppose their wishes Nothing was to be heard but loud cries of "shame," and "to the City, to the City!" The soldiers were drawn up a cross the road immediately front of the procession, which of course halted. The

officer rode up to Sir R. Baker, and after a short conversation, the Infantry filed off and went down Francis-street. The Magistrates and the troops who were in front took the same direction, evidently with a view of taking the procession clear of the City, but the crowd again objected, and insisted on going through the City. Here again all was riot and confusion. The Oxford Blues were brought forward; they rode in among the people, but did not attempt to injure any one. Sir R. Baker, after some conversation with the officer who commanded the Blues, and the gentlemen to whom we have already alluded, again gave up the contest, and the joyous multitude rushed forward, as if conscious of having gained a second victory. The procession now moved on with the greatest tranquillity and the crowds who lined the sides of the streets manifested their satisfaction by shouting "the Blues for ever!" The whole of the windows, both here and in the other streets, were filled with respectably dressed females, who testified their respect for the memory of her late Majesty by waving of handkerchiefs, clapping of hands &c. We observed that many Ladies, both in the in the windows and in the carriages and other vehicles with which the strees were lined, shed tears on viewing the hearse in which the remains of her Majesty were contained,

It was at first a matter of surprise to see with what skill and exterity the people had blockaded one end of the New-road, but on passing along, it was observed that every other avenue by which the procession could be turned out of the direct course was equally well blocked up. The Magistrate had consented to allow the procession to pass through Holborn, and it proceeded through Broad-street, until it approached the end of Drury-lane. In Holborn the blockading system was again resorted to. A large eight-horse waggon, just then coming up, was drawn across the road, and upon this the people placed themselves as if to prevent its removal. Indeed the people, grown bold with success, seemed to feel that they would, and ought to have every thing their own way. No further resistance was made by the Magistrates, and the cortege proceeded down Drury-lane, through Newcastle-street (Wychstreet having been also blocked up), into the Strand. Here, however, an obstruction of a more formidable nature presented itself—an obstruction both placed and calculated to prevent the party from going westward, had they been so inclined. It consisted of a double file of the Foot Guards drawn across the Strand, close to the New Church. The people expressed some dissatisfaction on seeing this, but the Procession passed on without any interruption. When it passed through Temple-bar, the cheers and shouting were tumultuous. Repeated cries were heard of "Here we are in the City at last, in spite of them?" The office of the *The New Times* was, as usual, saluted with groans and hissess, while the people cheered on passing the house of Mr. Waithman. It was expected that the Lord Mayor and Corporation would meet the precession at Temple Bar, but the determination of Government to prevent the funeral from passing through the City prevented their doing so. His Lordship, however, accompanied by Mr. Sheriff Williams, the Sword Bearer, &c, met it at the foot of Ludgate hill, and accompanied it to Whitechapel. The number of carriages increased greatly as the funeral proceeded, and the number of persons in the streets was so great that the horsemen found it difficult, even in the widest streets, to move along two abreast. The crowd was much increased below Whitechapel by a number of decently dressed sailors, who locked arms, and walked along in a most orderly and respectful manner. Never, on any former occasion, did we witness so large an assemblage of persons, and never were sympathy and sorrow for the sufferings of an injured Lady more generally, of more sincerely expressed than on this.

It having been rumoured in the morning that the procession would cross over from Kensington to the Uxbridge-road, a great many persons passed through. Tyburn Turnpike at an early hour for the purpose of seeing it. Indeed, so great was the crowd that at eleven o'clock (notwithstanding the heavy rain) the road for two miles appeared to be covered with umbrellas, and each passenger was eagerly questioned as to his knowledge of the route to be taken, or of the hour when the funeral might be expected.

STRATFORD-LE-BOW, HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK.

Thousands and tens of thousands of persons of all descriptions line the road from Whitechapel Church to this town, which presents a scene of hurry and anxious confusion, seldom, if ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. Every coach that passes from the City is quesioned by a hundred tongues at once as to what route the Royal Remains have been, or are likely to be conveyed by. There are regular bodies of horsemen who ride towards Ilford every half hour, to ascertain if it is likely to make its approach by that cross direction, while men are on the look out from the tower of Bow Church with glasses, to give the earliest intelligence in their power.

HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.

A horseman has just arrived with the pleasing intelligence that the Funeral Procession had arrived as far as the Mansion House. Thousands are on the move towards Bethnal-green Turnpike, anxious to testify the last sincere mark of their devotion towards the Royal Victim of insult and oppression.

STRATFORD-LE-BOW, HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK.

When the long expected news arrived that the funeral procession of our late gracious Queen was approaching this town, the Gentlemen of the Independent Club formed a numerous and highly respectable meeting near the Church, and from thence proceeded with a blue flag (inscribed "Freedom and Brunswick") to meet the Royal Remains followed by thousands of well dressed people. As the cavalcade passed on every eye was filled with tears at beholding, for the last sad moment, the well guarded body of her who in life founded her only reliance on the love and unpurchased loyalty of the people. The road was strewed with flowers, and the procession moved on in the following order:—

A Body of Horsemen in deep mourning.
A Troop of the Oxford Blues.
Two Carriages and six horses.
A Body of Sailors.
One Carriage and six horses.

The Queen's Carriage, with the Crown on a Velvet Cushion.

THE BODY.

Ten Carriages and six horses each.
A large Body of Gentlemen on horseback.

The Private Carriages of Lord Hood, Alderman Wood, Sir R. Wilson, and several others, to the amount of twelve.

At the moment the Funeral had passed through the town, some wretches got into the belfry of the Church, and struck up a merry peal. We wonder much how any persons could allow themselves to be guilty of such an indecent outrage. The Clergyman (Mr. Stock) remained at home, and did not join the independent Gentlemen of the town to pay any respect to his late Royal and persecuted Mistress.

The confusion was heightened in Tottenham-court-road, by one of the most formidable gangs of thieves that ever disgraced by outrages and depredations any of the local fairs. With the watch word "Queen, the villains knocked down the most respectable dressed persons with impunity under the very eye of the police officers, who had not the power pf stopping their villainous career. Some of them however, are in custody, and others are known.

By eight o'clock in the morning the City-road was crowded from one end to the other, it being supposed that the corpse would be conveyed that way, as it is the military road to Harwich. Vehicles of every description came pouring in from all quarters, and by nine o'clock the road was completely covered.

At a few minutes after that hour some horsemen, attired as mourners, came galloping down the road, and gave it out that they had seen the Procession turn down Maiden lane, which leads to Highgate. In an instant the carriages, and those on horseback, wheeled round, and set off in that direction in full speed. The crowd rushed simultaneously down the streets leading to White Conduit fields, which were in a few minutes overrun by tens of thousands, who sought by a near cut to get into the Holloway-road.

Here they were at fault, and no one could give any information as to the most certain direction to be taken. Numbers proceded direct to Highgate, but the stream in this direction was greatly diminished by their meeting inquirers on foot and horseback, who had received no information of the procession, nor seen any indication of its passing that way.

A number, however, reached Highgate, upon the calculation that that was the point near which the cavalcade must certainly pass, supposing it to have turned off by Maiden-lane. In this expectation they waited until nearly eleven o'clock, when all hopes were given up, and they returned highly chagrined to the Merropolis. The tide which had overrun the fields by White Conduit House took various directions, but chiefly towards the Lower-road, Islington.

At every point contradictory and the most perplexing information was given; horsemen were galloping in all directions, communicating the various reports that had reached them, and all stating that the cavalcade had proceeded in the various directions in which it was conjectured it might proceed.

The crowd continued to get more dense in the City-road until about twelve o'clock, when a cry now ran along the multitude that the procession had been stopped somewhere by Knightsbridge, and that it had somehow or other been carried through the City. Every horse was wheeled round, and the whole was again in motion. It was not a little amusing to see the rush of coaches, carts, waggons, &c, racing down the road, accompanied by a motley multitude on foot driving every thing before them, shouting, pouring imprecations on the authors of their disappointment, and laughing at those whom they imagined to have been left in the lurch.

The stream rushed impetuously towards Finsbury-square, part went down Sun-street, the whole crossed Bishopsgate-street, and went in the direction of Whitechapel, in the certainty of being beforehand with the Procession; all looking knowingly at those who attempted to undeceive them, attributing every thing of the kind to a mischievous desire to hoax them, or to inventions of the enemy to divert them from the true route.

The whole of Mile-end was thronged, and parties of artizans and companies were waiting at several villages, with the ensigns of their professions decorated with crape. The ardent endeavours and anxiety evenced in every direction to testify respect to the Royal Sufferer, bore evidence of deep and general sympathy.

Scarcely a shop was to be seen open in the whole line we have been describing, whether in the most private or public streets; excepting those roads crowded by the multitude seeking the Procession, all was silent and mournful.

The parish bells were all tolling, and most of them muffled, which, with the gloomy state of the weather, gave every thing a most impressive aspect. The report that the remains would pass through the City gained ground, and the whole line from Whitechapel to Temple-bar was thronged to excess.

The Morning Chronicle,—August 16.

PROGRESS OF THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL PROCESSION.

At eleven o'clock on Tuesday night the cavalcade proceeded from Romford, escorted by a troop of the 4th, or Queen's Own. The inhabitants of Romford preceded the cavalcade, with about 150 flambeaus, as far as Hare-street; and, being greatly fatigued with waiting the arrival of the procession for many hours, they returned to Romford.

Brentwood, Wednesday morning, one o'clock, A. M.

The inhabitants of Brentwood, from whence this is dated, have lined the roads on each side leading to the village. The great numbers that have assembled during the day have decreased considerably, and have gone to their homes, disappointed and fatigued. Vast crowds of persons, male and female, still fill the street. Gentlemen (about 100 in number) with torches, are anxiously waiting the arrival of the procession, which is now in sight. The greatest respect was paid to the deceased.—The inhabitants escorted the cavalcade on the road to Ingatestone.

Ingatestone, quarter-past Two o'clock, Wednesday Morning.

Not a person in this place is gone to bed, they have been anxiously waiting since noon yesterday, for the arrival of the funeral procession. The intelligence of the rioting and firing on the populace in London, has reached this place, and reports of the most ridiculous nature are circulated. A horseman has just arrived (one of the undertakers' men), stating that the procession is approaching this place. The moon shines brilliantly, and the cavalcade is seen at a distance. The effect of its appearance at this hour, is grand and impressive. The people be have in a manner highly becoming and consistent with the solemnity. Complaints have been made by the Household of her Majesty at being thus compelled to travel so fast, and say it is exceedingly indecorous. The crowds manifested not the least disposition to riot; but some of the farmers' labourers cried—"God bless the Queen!" whilst others shouted—"Hold your noise; it *an't* right at a funeral!" The inhabitants of this place went with the procession some distance on the road to Chelmsford.

Chelmsford, 5 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

This is generally considered to be one of the most loyal towns in England. There are evidently party feelings existing very strongly. At this hour, however, the inhabitants, by hundreds, fill every street through which the remains of her Majesty will pass. The procession has been expected for many hours, and the people are exhausted from weariness and fatigue.

Chelmsford, quarter past Three o'clock.

Many of the inhabitants are waiting at the outskirts of the town, in momentary expectation of the funeral

approaching within sight. One of Messrs. Bailey and Sanders' men had just entered the town, and given information of her Majesty's remains being near at hand The procession moves very slowly; the horses in the mourning coaches and hearse are completely knocked up. The pages and the outriders are in a most deplorable condition, and appear half drowned and covered with mud, caused by rain, the trampling of the horses' hoofs and the splashing of carriage wheels. The streets of this town are literally (at this hour in the morning) choked with the vast assemblage of persons; it appears as if the whole population of London had been attracted to this place. The cavalcade moves towards the church. The windows of the houses are filled with spectators. The greatest order and regularity is preserved.

Four o'clock.

The coffin containing the body of her Majesty has been removed from the hearse, into the church. It is laid upon a bier in the middle aisle, with the velvet pall placed over it. Sir George Nayler and Mr. Hood, the Herald, carried the Crown and Cushion into the church, and placed them upon the coffin. Lord and Lady Hood, and Lady Hamilton have not arrived here; they were obliged, from excessive fatigue, to sleep at Romford, at the White Hart. The Household of the late Queen have been put down at the Black Boy Tavern, the whole of which was previously taken for the accommodation of the persons forming the procession. After a guard had been placed over the remains of her Majesty, Sir George Nayler and his assistants retired to the inn, and were glad to seek repose after the extraordinary exertions and dangers of the preceding day.

Five o'clock.

Orders have been given by Mr. Bailey for every person who intends to go on from Chelmsford with the funeral, to be in perfect readiness to start by half past nine o'clock. The members of the Household express great dissatisfaction.

Her late Majesty's servants complain of the shortness of the time allowed them for repose, and declare and protest that it is utterly impossible they can be ready by the time.

Six o'clock.

Most of the inhabitants are gone to rest. The town is perfectly tranquil, and only an inconsiderable crowd is collected near the church, were the soldiers are on guard over the remains of the Queen.

Romford, Eight o'clock.

There is a report generally circulated through this town, that the body of her Majesty was not permitted to be taken into Chelmsford Church, and that serious consequences are apprehended.

Romford, Nine o'clock.

An Express has just arrived at these barracks, and two troops of the Blues are ordered immediately for Chelmsford, under the command of Colonel Hill, the brother of Lord Hill. The inhabitants of Romford are now confident that something extraordinary has taken place at Chelmsford. Lord and Lady Hood, and Lady Hamilton set off from here at six o'clock in a coach and four with outriders Mr. and Mrs. Wilde arrived here in a private carriage a considerable time before the procession, and set off for Chelmsford.

Romford, Eleven o'clock.

An express has just passed through this place, and the fears of the good folks here have subsided. "All is quiet at Chelmsford; and the cavalcade is to move towards Colchester at ten o'clock, was the intelligence given by the person riding express.

We regret to state, that her Majesty's coachman received several injuries on his head, from stones and missiles thrown by the crowd yesterday in the affray with the soldiery. Many of the Blues received contusions and other injuries during the affray.

Chelmsford, Nine o'Clock.

Lord and Lady Hood, and Lady Hamilton, are just arrived Messrs. Bailey and Chittenden are making every exertion to proceed by ten o'clock; but such is the condition of the horses, that it is believed they cannot be ready before twelve o'clock to set off.

The streets are begining to fill againg most rapidly. Some of the mourners are not yet risen from their bed, being quite worn out. It may, therefore, be some time before the cavalcade proceeds.

Hea Majesty's Coffin. It is a singular circumstance that the plate prepared, and engraved with a Latin inscription, according to the order of the Home Department, has not been put on her Majesty's coffin. On Mr. Hieronymus getting out of the carriage in which he rode at Chelmsford, it was observed that he carried the plate of the coffin in his hands. By enquiry we learn that the plate and inscription so prepared, does not accord with the wishes of her Majesty's Executors and friends, and that it is intended to place on the coffin another plate differently inscribed, on the arrival of the body at Brunswick.

Stade, for which the ship will sail from Harwich with her Majesty's body, is upon the River Elbe, distant by sea, from Harwich, about 400 English miles Stade is within the kingdom of Hanover, and the distance thence to Brunswick is about 110 miles, over roads of the worst description.

[*Morning Chronicle*,—*August* 16.

THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

Chelmsford, Wednesday, Eleven o'Clock:

Two troops of Light Dragoons, of the regiment called the Queen's Own are now drawn up before the church. The hearse is brought down, and the mourning coaches forming the procession are arranged as yesterday. The undertakers are employed in bringing out her Majesty's remains from the church; the bell is tolling, and the funeral is immediately to proceed.

Half past Eleven.

The procession has just set out. Almost the whole inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood have been assembled to see it, and the feelings of regret and sorrow have been loudly and feelingly expressed.

Kelvedon, Three o'Clock.

The procession has just arrived at Kelvedon. When it left Chemlsford, the greater part of the population went along with it, the gentry all dressed in decent mourning, and the labouring classes either in black, or in their best holiday clothes. The procession, contrary to the practice of yesterday, was closed by a small squadron of the 4th Light Dragoons. The cavalcade of horsemen at this place is immense, and as it is mostly formed of substantial farmers, assumes a very imposing appearance. The horses are baiting to proceed on immediately to Colchester, where it is expected to arrive about five o'clock. The pace at the beginning of the day was as rapid as yesterday, but seems latterly to have somewhat abated in its speed.

THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

The following account of the transactions at Colchester, and the embarkation of her Majesty's remains at Harwich, is said to have been derived from an individual who has collected information for the Evening Papers, and who apparently obtained much of it from the Conductors of the procession.

Colchester, Wednesday night, Six o'clock.

About 200 of the yellow, or low party, went out this afternoon to meet the funeral procession, and were joined by many persons from Kelvedon and Witham, the Rev. Mr. Dowling, a Dissenting Minister, the Rev. Mr. Foulkes, a Clergyman at Sudbury (who some time ago presented an Address to the Queen), Mr. Saville, Mr. Tabours, &c. headed the party from Colchester; and, on meeting the funeral cavalcade at the Mill, which is about a mile and a half from Colchester, they formed themselves into a procession, and headed the funeral. On the entrance of the procession into the town, about a quarter of an hour ago, the troops of the 4th Dragoons presented arms, the bells of the different churches tolled, and three trumpeters played the 'Dead March in Saul.' The procession stopped at the Cups Tavern, and the mourners and others, who formed part of the ceremony, got out of the coaches, and dined together. The hearse containing the body remained till eight o'clock before the Cups Tavern, with a Guard of Honour, and then, by the direction of Mr. Bailey, Mr. Thomas, and Sir George Nayler, it was conveyed to the Church of St. Peter; the altar of which had been hung in black, and prepared for the reception of the body. The coffin was carried from the church door up the aisle and placed on the altar, followed by Lord and Lady Hood, Lady Ann Hamilton, Alderman Wood, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, Mr. Hume, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Denman, and others of her late Majesty's friends. They arranged themselves round the body. Alderman Wood was at the head of the coffin. As Lord Hood walked up the aisle, he droped a coffin-plate, which was wrapped in paper, from under his cloak. The loud noise produced by the circumstance attracted the attention of every person in the place. Lord Hood put the plate into the hands of Dr. Lushington, who gave it to a journeyman carpenter, in the employ of Mr. Fenton, cabinetmaker, of Colchester, who immediately raised himself upon the coffin, and proceeded to screw on the plate. Mr. Thomas, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, entered the Church, as soon as the plate was fastened on proceeded to the altar, and read the inscription on the plate—"Deposited Caroline of Brunswick, the *injured* Queen of England;" and declared, that a more indecent transaction he scarcely ever heard of. He insisted that the Queen's friends had taken upon themselves to do what they had no authority to perform; for, as the body was in the custody of the Lord Chamberlain, he, as his Lordship's Deputy, was the only person legally empowered to make the necessary arrangements respecting the coffin plate. His Majesty's Government had provided a plate, with an appropriate Latin inscription, which was sent to Brandenburgh House, but when it was wanted to be fastened on the coffin, it could no where be found; it had, he was convinced, been removed purposely, that the executors might put on another plate, with an improper inscription upon it. The coffin was obliged to be removed from Hammersmith to Colchester without any plate, but he had given orders for a silver plate to be made, and sent after the corpse; that plate had arrived that evening, and he should proceed to take off the one which had been placed on the coffin, which, in his opinion, was a most scandalous libel, and place the plate that he had got thereon in its stead.

Dr. Lushington protested against the right of Mr. Thomas to act contrary to his (Dr. Lushington's orders As executor of her Majesty he should do all in his power to have her Majesty's wishes acceded to. Her Majesty in her will expressed her pleasure to have a plate, with a certain inscription upon it, on her coffin; he had procured the plate—it was now on the coffin—and let any man at his peril remove it.

Mr. Thomas said, that he certainly should have have it removed before the body departed for Harwich.

Dr. Lushington said, that he had authority from the Home Department to place on the coffin a plate, with the words inscribed thereon according to the will of her Majesty.

Mr. Thomas would not believe any such thing, and sent for the Civil Authorities. The Mayor of the place (John Clay, Esq.), Mr. Smythers, the Town Clerk, and other Civic Officers soon arrived. A long altercation took place between the Officers of Government and the Executors, Alderman Wood, Lord Hood, &c. The language they used towards each other was expressed with great warmth, in a loud tone and corresponding action. During this unpleasant affair cries of "Shame, shame!" were several times repeated. Sir George Nayler arrived, and insisted that the plate should be taken off. Another debate ensued, which was carried on with very little temper, and ultimately the Mayor and his Officers ordered the Church to be cleared. The friends of her Majesty went back to the Cups Tavern. Dr. Lushington returned soon afterwards with a written protest against the removal of the plate, and Mr. Wilde declared that such a proceeding, if persisted in would be a most flagrant violation of their rights as executors and that a Parliamentary investigation of the whole infamous affair should take place. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Bailey said they had received decisive orders upon the subject, and should do their duty, disregarding all menace. The Church was then cleared by the Mayor and his assistants Sir George Nayler, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Chippenden, Mr. Thomas, the Commanding Officer of the 4th Light Dragoons, the Mayor of Colchester, Town Clerk, &c. procured a person to take off the plate which was put on by Dr. Lushington's direction, and a silver plate, upon which was inscribed, "Caroline of Brunswick, Queen of England, Consort of his Majesty, George IV., departed this life on the 7th August, in the 54th year of her age."

Colchester, Thursday Morning, Four o'Clock, the 7th August.

The body has just been removed into the hearse, and driven to the Three Cups Tavern. The Queen's Household are not yet up. The procession is ordered to move at six o'clock.

Six o'Clock.

The cavalcade has just passed through the town. It was not expected that it would have moved on so early, and the inhabitants are mostly in bed. A detachment of the 4th Light Dragoons precede the procession, and the band play the 'Dead March in Saul.' The drums are muffled.

Hadley, Thursday Evening, Half-past Seven.

The funeral retinue has just reached here. The country people never saw such a sight. The roads are filled with equestrians and pedestrians of all descriptions. The village church bell tolls.

Mistley, Nine o'Clock.

Mr. Hobhouse, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Hume Mr. Brougham, &c. are arrived here, and head the cavalcade a short distance. A considerable number of persons are assembled round them, and walk before the military, who precede the body.

Harwich, Eleven o'clock.

The funeral procession is now within two miles of Harwich, and the roads are completely choaked up with gigs, carts, persons on horseback, and on foot. A guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of the 18th Regiment of Foot, are under arms, near the jetty of the Pier. The commanding officer is Major Marston; he and all his brother Officers have their hats covered with crape, and crape on their left arms and swords. The drums are muffled. The 1st Royal Veteran Company, Captain Ennis, Commander, is also on duty. The Officers are in Mourning. They are drawn up in line near the Pier. The bells of the different Churches are tolling. The harbour is nearly covered with boats and barges of every description. Under the jetty the Officers of the ships Glasgow, Tyne, Rosario, Wye, Pioneer, Siren (the squadron that accompany the corpse to the Elbe (Stade), were in their respective boats. In a large boat belonging to the Glasgow were twelve seamen, dressed in white jackets, white trowsers, white hats and crape round them; Captain Doyle was on board and Captain White. Every preparation had been made for showing respect and doing honour to the remains of the Queen, on her arrival for embarkation.—The Royal Standard was displayed half-mast high on the jetty, Landguard Fort, and on every vessel in the harbour, Minute guns were also fired from the fort and from the squadron. The Glasgow frigate, which will carry her Majesty's remains to Germany, is lying about six miles down the river. The other vessels have tacked round to windward.

Harwich, Twelve o'Clock Noon, Thursday.

The Procession is now approaching the Pier. The troops of the 18th Regiment, the Royal Veterans, and the 4th Dragoons, present arms as the State Carriage passes. The drums beat at intervals, and being muffled, the effect they impart to the scene is very great. The Band of the 18th Regiment play "The Dead March." The greatest order and tranquillity is preserved. The Royal Body is arrived on the jetty. It is taken out of the hearse. Lord and Lady Hood, Dr. and Mrs. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. Wilde, Lady Hamilton, Mr. Austin, Alderman Wood, the Rev. Mr. Wood, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Wilson, Capt. Hesse, the Equerry; and nearly all the Royal Household, are on the Pier. Messrs. Hobhouse, Bennet, Hume, &c. are also present. A sling has been fastened to the jetty crane. It was made on purpose to lower the coffin; its material is not common hemp. The body is now slung; the guns fire; the bells toll; the soldiers present arms; the Naval Officers have their uniforms, and swords and hats covered with crape; they are waiting below in the boat to receive the body; it descends; there is now an universal silence; some of her Majesty's suite are in tears; all appear affected. The seamen, clad in white, received the coffin. The effect of the scene was truly imposing.

Half past Twelve o'Clock.

The boat in which the body is has been attached to another boat, and twelve seamen, are now rowing away towards the Pioneer schooner, which has been lying all the morning about two miles down the harbour.

One o'Clock.

The boats conveying the body have just reached the Pioneer; the coffin is being put on board, by the twelve seamen, dressed in white and crape; the minute guns still continue to fire; through a telescope we observe smoke issuing from the Glasgow, but cannot hear the report.

Harwich, Three o'clock.

Her Majesty's household and friends have left the pier for the Cups Tavern. Several of them are looking through telescopes towards the Pioneer schooner. The Pioneer's sails are hoisted; it moves towards the Glasgow, with a fair wind; many boats and other craft are very near the vessel. No persons are suffered to go on board the Glasgow, without a special order from the conductors of the funeral.

The remainder of our Reporter's account does not differ materially from that from *The Times*.—The following is his description of the.

State Cabin—Glasgow Frigate.—We were allowed the favour of taking a view of the State Cabin, into which the coffin, containing the Queen's remains, was conveyed on its arrival on board. It had been previously prepared by a number of workmen from the King's upholsterers. The whole interior of the cabin was entirely covered with black cloth. A bier about four feet high was raised under a canopy about six feet long and four feet wide, edged with black fringe, and ornamented with tassels. The corpse was placed on the bier, covered with the pall, and the Crown and cushion placed on the pall. The walls were decorated with sconces and candelabras with wax candles. On each side of the coffin were four escutcheons, and a hatchment was placed against the head of the coffin, upon which were placed the Royal Arms emblazoned. On each side of the corpse were three massive silver state candelesticks six feet high, with long and thick wax tapers. There were seven black trestles on each side the apartment, which were sat upon by the officers of the Lord Chamberlain's department, as the body lay in state. The apartment had an imposing effect. Sir George Nayler has left his state habiliments in England, as it would not be proper for him to wear them in a foreign country.

Harwich, Friday Morning, Ten o'clock.

The Conductors of the Funeral have been on shore this morning, and obtained from the tradesmen a variety of necessaries for the voyage. Dispatches are expected from the Home Office, before the squadron sails. Several persons have been admitted to take a view of the State Cabin, where the corpse lies in state. A communication has taken place between Mr Bailey and his Majesty's Government respecting the rout which the funeral procession is to pass between Stade and Brunswick. The ships will not sail till the answer is received. Sheeting for 20 beds has been conveyed this morning on board the vessels. The wind continues fair for sailing up the German Ocean; but it is expected that the signal for sailing will not be made before a late hour this night.

Twelve o'Clock Noon.

The squadron remains in the harbour. Mr. Bailey and his assistants have been on shore, and have transmitted dispatches to London. Several of the ships have moved to windward. The river has been covered with boats during the day. The squadron will not sail till to-morrow (this) morning.

[*The morning Chronicle, London August* 18.

The King of Portugal had arrived at Lisbon and had been well received.

At a late hour night we received a Flanders Mail. The following are extracts:—

Mons, August 6.

The Duke of Wellington has arrived in this city with several officers of his Staff. His Grace has visited to-day the fortifications of the place, and has expressed to the military engineers his entire satisfaction His Grace declared publicly, that Mons would become one of the bulwarks of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and the finest fortress in Belgium.

Brussels, August 8.

The Prince and Princess of Orange passed through Cologne on the 4th, on their way to Bonn.

On the same day, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of England, who has stopped at Cologne, left it by the same route. It is thought that her Royal Highness is going to Stuttgardt, and that she is to order the necessary arrangements for the approaching visit of the King, her brother, to Germany.

A British Cabinet Messenger was sent by the Ambassador with dispatches for Vienna.

The news of the death of the Queen of England has been in circulation here for these three days, but there is no official confirmation of it.

The Duke of Wellington, who is making the tour of Belgium, to inspect the fortresses, is expected shortly at Brussels. It is said that his Grace will go to Paris, previous to his return to England.

Frankfort, Aug. 4.

Letters from Constantinople have been received at Frankfort, which state that the Janissaries at present give the law in that capital. They have increased the number of their Delegates, who sit every day in the Divan.

Cephalonia, July 11.

The Greeks who had quitted foreign service, to go to the assistance of their country, and who embarked at Trieste, have arrived in the Morea. The two vessels which conveyed them entered the port of Navarino on the 10th of June. Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti and the young Prince Kantacuzeno were at their head. The inhabitants of the country, who impatiently expected them, expressed the most lively joy at their arrival. The direction of affairs has since assumed greater activity, and they are in a much more favourable situation. The Turks, commanded by the Pacha of Arta, were completely beaten by the Suliots, and the Pacha made prisoner. The Pacha of Delvino, who had received a check, advanced on obtaining reinforcements, but was met by Ulysses, commanding the troops of Southern Thessaly, near Sperchius. Of 5000 Turks only 250 survived, who were pursued and taken prisoners. The Pacha was among the slain.

The Dweron, Captain Wilson, arrived in the river Thames yesterday, from Buenos Ayres, with letters dated the 6th of May. Produce in that country has become very scarce, and is advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. in value. Still there is very little trade, and no demand for our manufactures. The people there, however, entertain confident hopes that the present stagnation will not continue.

The Morning Chronicle, August 14,

We received at a late hour last night the Paris Papers of Sunday last. The following are extracts:—

Paris, August 12.

The King arrived at the Thuilleries at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family arrived soon afterwards and dined with his Majesty.

There is a report in Germany of an intended interview between two great Monarchs, to take place either at Lemberg or at Warsaw.

It is stated in one of the Journals, that the Duke of Wellington, before proceeding to Belgium, passed some hours at Paris, and had a long conference with the President of the Council of Ministers, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.—(*Journal des Debats.*)

It is stated that the Duke of Wellington will shortly arrive at Paris.—(*Gazette de France.*)

A letter from Vienna of the 31st July is said to state, that the Divan has rejected the Ultimatum of Russia, and thus war is more to be expected than ever.—(*Constitutionnel.*)

It is said, that in the event of War with the Turks, Austria has agreed with Russia to place garrisons in all the principal towns of Italy, in order to guarantee the Peninsula from new disturbances.—(*I bid*).

Five per Cents.—Saturday, 87f. 80c.
Deferred Stock, 98f. 60c.
Exchange on London—One Month, . 25f. 55c.
Three Months, 25f. 35c.

Augsburgh, Aag. 6.

It is said that the interview which is to take place betweeu tbe Emperor of Anstria and the King of Bavaria has for its object affairs of a certain importance; amongst others, the Marriage of the Prince Imperial of Austria with the Princess of Bavaria.

At the departure of the last courier it was said at Vienna that the Grand Seignior had formally rejected the Ultimatum of Russia, and that orders had in consequence been sent to Jussuf Pacha to concentrate his forces on the banks of the Pruth until he should be joined by the troops to be sent from Constantinople. Considerable reinforcements of artillery had also been sent from that capital.

It is also said, that the Emperor of Russia was on the road to Wilna, from whence he intended to proceed to the headquarters of the Army of the South commanded by General the Count de Wittgenstin. It is added, that this army has taken up cantonments on the banks of the Pruth.

Vienna, Aug. 1.

Private letters from Witepsk state, that General De Saeken was to proceed to the frontiers, having been appointed to the command of the army which is to act in case the Ultimatum is not accepted by the Turkish Government. The number of the disposable force is upwards of 500,000 men. The Count Golowkin, the Russian Minister, is engaging surgeons for the service of his Government.

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The Inquest upon George Francis (who lost his life during the funeral procession of her late Majesty) terminated its labours on Friday night. The Jury, after deliberating about 20 minutes, returned a verdict of "*Wilful Murder against a Life Guardsman unknown.*"—The Inquest upon Honey is not yet concluded. A great number of witnesses have examined during the week, and the proceedings are further adjourned till to-morrow.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger,—August 27.*

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Saturday.
Blank Stock	236½ 7 6
3 per Cent.	76⅛⅜
3 per Cent. Consols	76⅛ 6
3½ per Cent	87⅞
4 per Cent Consols	95⅜⅞
6 per Cent. Navy An.	108⅝ 9⅛
Bank Long Annuities	19⅛ 11-16
Imperial 3 per Ct. An.	———
Irish 5 per Ct.	———
India Stock	———
India Bonds	60 68 p
Omnium	———
Exchequer Bills, 2d	4 6 5 p
State Lottery Tickets	£19 18s.
Cousols for Account	76⅛

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